The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,703 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
L LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th June.
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4008	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "
—ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALLETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th "
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-launch will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	2837	400	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2314	500	H. Weigheli	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALLUINO	5,000 800	1st June 1886	26th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALLUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	17th June.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	....
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th June
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	E. Parisi	3,600	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 110

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,600 550	1st July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 3rd June, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL.
SAILING 5TH JUNE.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Has cabins on deck, ample bathrooms, punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 86.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE

FOR HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL, as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
8, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1465 tons, on MONDAY, 7th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN-TENNIS, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plaited Silk, Water proof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
FLIES, Artificial.	REELS with secret checks.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GAFF HOOKS.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.	SWIVELS, assorted.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.	

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.

PARIS, 9 rue de Cheteaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

NOTICE
TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN FOREST OPERATIONS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Two timber preserving apparatus, (Boulton's Patent) incomplete, for working alternative processes with creosote or sulphate of copper, consisting of Horizontal Engines, Boilers and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railway, Calcutta.

Any reasonable offer will be considered.

Calcutta, 13th May 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6, 5½, 5, 4½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 " , 9 " , 6 " notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.

Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.

Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Offices of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractors will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.

The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.

Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.

K. T. CHISHOLM,
F.R.I.B.A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the IRON WORK in the construction of two new Single Storey Blocks of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R.A. Barracks at Colaba.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 18th June 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Bt.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
The above by Ruston, Proctor and Co.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter by Ruston, Proctor & Co.
3 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOOLDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and "BLASTING" GELATINE DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER.

ICE CREAMS, CREAM SODAS, NEAPOLITAINES COOLING DRINKS, ICE NEAPOLITAINES, PUDDINGS.

orders
for private dinners promptly executed.

CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, BON-BONS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CARDS to orders, on the latest style.

ÆRATED WATERS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Limited, have just received, and beg to intimate to the public that they are now offering their BICYCLES and TRICYCLES for sale on the easy purchase system.

The "Coventry Imperial Special" Tricycles.—This is a powerful Machine with Lamp and Bell complete. For Cash with order ..... Rs. 320
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 35 ..... Rs. 355
The "Mechanics' Friend" Bicycle—Half-plated with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order ..... Rs. 225
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 25 ..... Rs. 250
The Coventry "Imperial" Bicycles—a strong and best Machine, specially made to withstand rough riding with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order ..... Rs. 275
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 30 ..... Rs. 300

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... "	" 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... "	" 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... "	" 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... "	" 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... "	" 54 0
Extra Superior ..... "	" 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... "	" 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... "	" 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche ..... "	" 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... "	" 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size ..... Rs. 35
No. 2. Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ..... " 75
No. 3. Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ..... " 125
No. 4. The same in hunting case ..... " 135
Gold Highest Quality ..... Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES, HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
RUPEE BOXES OF STATIONERY.

WE have just received a large stock of Stationery most suitable for India, and in a form which is sure to be appreciated by those customers who do not care to purchase large packets of paper at a time.

The papers have in each case been specially selected to our particular instructions by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and are all of superior quality, the utmost value being given in each box.

On the inner covers of the boxes will be found Tables giving INDIAN Inland and Foreign Postal Rates and Indian Telegraph Charges, etc.

POSTAL PAPER, "INTERNATIONAL."
A very superior thin paper.

LARGE OCTAVO SIZE—Boxes containing 50 sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.
One-and-a-half Sheet of this paper and Envelope weigh under ½ tola, and five sheets and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.
SMALL OCTAVO SIZE—Boxes containing 50 sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.
Two Sheets and Envelope weigh under ½ tola, and six Sheets and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.

NOTE OR INVITATION PAPER.
SUPERIOR CREAM LAID—DOUBLE THICK.
SMALL OCTAVO, Boxes containing 50 Sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.
ALBERT ditto ditto
EXTRA SUPERIOR CREAM LAID—DOUBLE THICK.
SMALL OCTAVO, Boxes containing 40 Sheets of Paper and 40 Court Envelopes.
ALBERT ditto ditto

"PERGAMENA."
A very superior paper possessing the characteristics and advantages of parchment.
ALBERT-SIZE, Boxes containing 50 Sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.

"TINTED."
Thick, medium surface, a nice paper, quiet tones.
SMALL OCTAVO, Boxes containing 50 Sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address—New Oriental Bank Building.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE,

Lecocq's favourite Opera Bouffe in 3 Acts, entitled,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

LARIVAUDIERE .....Miss Fanny Stanley.
ANGE PITOU .....Miss N. de Lorme.
POMPONNET .....Miss C. Stanley.
TRENITZ .....Miss Dolly Inman.
LOUCHARD .....Master W. Driscoll.
CADET .....Miss L. Booth.
OFFICER .....Master R Stephenson.
MADLLE. DELAUNAY.....Miss L. Schlerika.
MADLLE CYDALISE.....Miss F. Peters.
MDME. HERBELIN.....Miss L. Inman.
BABETTE .....Miss N. Hedworth.
JAVOTTE .....Miss Flo. Childs.
AMARANTHE.....Miss Dolly Inman.
MADAME LANGE.....Miss Dolly Childs.
CLAIRETTE .....Miss Amy Childs.
Conspirators, Market Men and Women, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act I. A Street in Old Paris.
Act II. A Saloon in the house of Mdlle. Lange.
Act III. Gardens of Calypso.

Magnificent Orchestra, under the conductorship of
HERR JOHANN BRAUN,
(late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band & Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 sharp.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable fully furnished BUNGALOW lately occupied by Mrs. H. J. P. Thomson, on "THE RIDGE," Malabar Hill, for about four months. Rent Rs. 175, and with piano Rs. 200. particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FROM THIS DAY, and UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I am desired by my Head Office in London, Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company, Limited, to enhance rates all round for Chubb's Goods—Safes, Boxes, Locks and Padlocks, *to meet the present lamentable depression in exchange.* Therefore, I humbly beg to inform my Constituents here and Up-Country that they will be good enough to discard from their mind for the present the several prices quoted in our Illustrated Price-lists.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, June 1, 1886 Sole Agent.

WRECK OF THE S.S "INDUS."

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Colombo, on MONDAY, the 5th July 1886, the wreck of the s.s "INDUS, as she now lays in 5 fathoms of water about 3½ miles off Mullitivu, on the N.E coast of Ceylon.
The cargo remaining in the vessel will be sold first, it consists of about 600 Bales of Gunnies, 2,576 Bales of Jute, 156 Bales of Cotton, 47 Chests Indigo, 342 Chests Lac, and 30 Bales of Tanned Skins, &c., &c.
Immediately after the sale of the Cargo, the Hull, Engines, Masts, Spars, &c., will be sold.
There is likely to be fine weather and smooth water off Mullitivu up to the end of September next.
F. BAYLEY,
Colombo, 1st June 1886. Agent.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Premises of the Company, No. 15, Esplanade Road, (opposite Watson's Hotel), on MONDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p.m., to confirm the special resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held at the same premises on the 27th ultimo.
Notice is also hereby given that the Dividend Warrant will be issued on and after the 16th instant on the shareholders producing their Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road. The fourth and Final Call must be paid before that date.
By order,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SWISS LENO CURTAINS,
Very light, graceful effect, from Rs. 7-8 per pair 3½ to 4 yards long.

CURTAIN RINGS, POLES, TASSELS, HOOKS

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY AND THE SIDINGS, AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after Monday next, the seventh of June, instant, until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway, and the Sidings at Colaba, of the Sassoon Dock, and of the New Colaba Company.
2. Cotton and other Traffic tendered at Up-Country Stations for despatch to either of those Sidings, after this date, will be sent to, and delivered at, this Company's Sidings at Colaba.
3. Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sassoon Dock and the New Colaba Company's Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the monsoon.
4. Cotton, and other Traffic will continue to be booked to and from this Company's Sidings at Colaba as at present.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 4th of June 1886.

TOILET
POWDER BOXES AND PUFFS.

Box-wood Screw Puff Box with Puff, Rs. 1-4 to 2
Metal in great varieties, from Rs. 2
Scotch-wood, Brown, Fern and Motto, with Puffs, Rs. 1-4 to 1-12
Scotch-wood, Tastan with Photo, Rs. 1-4 to 1-12
Polished white wood with Puff, as. 10 to Rs. 1-4
Globe Puff Box without Puff, Rs. 1-4
Olive wood do do 1-8
Coquella do do 0-8
Boxwood Beehive do do 0-8
Do square with compartment for Powder, Rs. 1-8
Miniature Nickled Puff Box, watch shaped, very useful for the Pocket, Rs. 2-8.
Spare Puffs, from as. 8 to Rs. 1-4

COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES,
ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP.
ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP
CHAMPAGNE,
Well-known for its purity and delicacy.
Per dozen Rs. 57-0.
ROEDERER'S CRYSTAL
CHAMPAGNE,
A very superior and really high class wine.
Per dozen. Rs. 80.
PAUL PURICUX
CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
A superior favourite wine.
Per doz. quarts Rs. 50; Pints 26-0.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor; situated in a quiet locality; large airy Rooms.
Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.
A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

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ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
opies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CRICKET KIT.—Bats, Balls, and Wickets at reduced prices; inspection invited.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate-street.

AIR GUNS, neat perfectly true and reliable, for either Crows or Target. Price in box Rs. 37-8-0.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY wishes to recommend a good CHILDREN'S MAID, Needlewoman. Address Mrs. BASIL LANG, Heath View, Mahableshwur.

WANTED, a CLERK in a Mercantile Office, must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply to "M." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. M. Walton's valuable Furniture, Soundy's Sympathetic Pianoforte, &c., at Hornby-road, near Gaiety Theatre, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla, Pine-apple, Rose and Rasberry; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2 Church-gate Street.

SALVATION ARMY Hall, Esplanade. Special Salvation meeting, Sunday night at 8, led by COLONEL and Mrs. TAYLOR in English and Hindustani, every night in the week at eight.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh Stock of Piano Stools, English Folding Chairs, Patent Rocking Horses, Tricycle Horses, Carts and Horses, &c., &c. Prices cheap. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, an AIRY ROOM in the Fort, rent Rs. 25. Apply E. W., *Bombay Gazette.*

KEROSINE OIL, 150 Test, Rs. 5; and 125 Test, Rs. 4 for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Limited.

GASOLINE OIL, in 5 gallon drums, FOR SALE. Apply to M. MONDOLFO & Co., No. 5, Apollo Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY, Blochairn Brand Bricks Rs. 75 per 1,000. Clay Rs. 30 per ton.—ROGERS & Co.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS—Best seedlings, very beautiful and choice. 12 annas each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

WHY not buy direct from the Manufacturer's Depôt, our incomparable Artistic Mirrors. L. HARTMANN & Co., 42, Meadow Street.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LUSINGER BEER, far superior to any of the so-called Pilsener beer sold out here. Rs. 11 per case of 3 doz. Bottles.—W. H. NEBEL and Co.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.—A small quantity of Knight Bevan and Sturges' Cement in casks of 3½ cwt. Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a LARGE BUNGALOW, known as "Harrington Lodge." For particulars, apply to GREEN & READ.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—On Commission Sale—A colonel's complete outfit, almost quite new, will be sold cheap. Apply John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The SCOTCH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and the JOHN CONNON' HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be reopened on Monday, the 7th of June.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, June 7. Students are thoroughly taught up to the Matriculation Standard. For particulars address LADY PRINCIPAL.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of country imitations under the name of French Tiles. ARNAUD ETIENUE'S roofing, flooring ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles only imported by SORABSHA & Co., Sole Agents, 25, Medow Street, Fort.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Gharawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. LACKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolio Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

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The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
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whose new illustrated
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will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PILSENER BIER.
FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.
In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints..... ,, 3 12 ,,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From Otto Paumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncastelor-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From A. Hermann and Co., Paris.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	...
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	...
Chateau de Fraude	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 13 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. Koemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 11 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
arlovitz	,, 12 0	...
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Decsandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	,, 24 0	
From A. Doignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***,,,,	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 9 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 12	,, 8 12
Plower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 8	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 8	,, ...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 8	,, ...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do tins	,, 3 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 12
From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Metwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	,, 1 4	,, ...
Celiery	,, 0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ...
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, ...
From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin.	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celiery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in towards. Single, Rs. 15 double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case ... ... Rs. 45
German Silver, ,, ,, ... ,, 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	,, 24-0.	,, 24-0.	,, 228.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
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THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.
The price is Rs. 30 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

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FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,100

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... June 9th, 0h. 18m. p.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 16th, 6h. 30m. p.m.
Last Quarter ..... „ 24th, 9h. 29m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.
Sat. 5	.....	5 23	6 33	0 39m 1 3 4 a	6 38m 7 31 a
Sun. 6	Sunday after Ascension.	5 23	6 33	1 24m 2 18 a	7 24m 8 23 a
Mon. 7	English mail expected per s.s. Surat.*	5 23	6 34	2 14m 3 4 a	8 14m 9 22 a
Tu. 8	Departure of English mail per s.s. Lombardy, 5 p.m.	5 21	6 34	3 11m 3 55 a	9 9m 10 35 a
Wed. 9	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 24	6 34	4 18m 4 53 a	10 21m 11 43 a
Thr. 10	.....	5 24	6 35	5 39 a 5 56 a	11 42m —
Fri. 11	Bombay Mechanics' Building Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 24	6 35	7 8m 7 2 a	0 49m 0 59 a

* Left Aden at 2 a.m., on Wednesday, 2nd inst.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Mecca (s), from Mozambique. Yesterday:—Arcot (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Maclean (s), for Liverpool; and Pachumba (s), Coasts and Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Claymore entered, and the s.s. Clan Maclean, Bengore Head and Sahara left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch.—The following is the statement of the above dispensary:—Daily average attendance, 193; admissions, 2,162. The prevailing diseases were:—Fevers (measles included) 605, and disease of stomach and bowels, 378.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,810. Of these 450 were new admissions, consisting of 287 Hindoos, 292 Musalmans, 43 Parsees, 18 Christians, and 10 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 58-38.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dhewthai, a Hindoo woman, residing at Nowrojee Hill, reported on Thursday, that a lodger named Vitul Kadari had absconded, taking with him gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 75. The man is said to have made off to Sasvud, a village in the Poona district.

FIRE.—On Thursday night, smoke was seen issuing from the shop of Messrs. Haroon Cassim and Co., in Meadow Street, Fort. The front doors of the shop were broken open, and a number of rugs, &c., which were found to be on fire, were brought out and extinguished by the police, assisted by some European resident of the locality. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bhundaree Street on the body of Ranjee Shibiya, aged 45 years, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock. About eight days ago, while at work in the dock, a case of goods accidentally fell upon his left leg and fractured it. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was attended to, after which he was taken home, where he died from the effects of the injury yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mahomed Hoosein was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with cheating Syed Yakeen Syed Ahmed, a Pathan, in respect of the sum of Rs. 70 and a gold embroidered over coat, valued Rs. 25. The accused admitted having received the above amount from complainant, and said he was willing to return the same. e was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A ROW IN THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.—James Gunn, lately a sailor on board the Ardencuths, a sailing vessel, was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Nicholas Stolf. The parties were together on board the vessel, which came here a few weeks ago from Cardiff. Nine days after her arrival the accused was discharged. On Sunday, the 25th April, the complainant came ashore, and in company with the carpenter of the vessel went to the Victoria Gardens. On their return, they went to the Crawford Markets, where the accused came up to the complainant and using a foul expression said "you are the cause of my being as I am." He then struck the complainant with his clenched fist on the left side of his head, inflicting a wound about an inch in length. Stolf had to be taken to the hospital, where he remained under medical treatment for several days. The accused pleaded that he had struck the man in self-defence, and that the wound was inflicted, not by the blow he had struck him, but by his head having struck against a stall in the markets, as he fell down. The Magistrate convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour.

CRICKET AT BARODA.—The return match between European and Hindoos was played on the 2nd inst. on the 2nd Regiment's parade ground, and resulted in a victory for the Europeans by 59 runs. Subjoined are the scores:—

EUROPEANS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Wagentreiber, c Luxman, b Tookaram	18	c Roopsingh, b Tookaram	25
Lieut Watson, b Bappoo	0	b Bappoo	0
W Hardie, c and b Baldewpursad	23	b Bappoo	0
J Devine, c Buda Meah, b Tookaram	6	b Bappoo	7
A Myatt, b Bappoo	8	c and b Bappoo	3
S Lynn, b Luxman, b Baldewpursad	19	b Tookaram	2
F O'Byrne, not out	0	c Roopsingh, b Tookaram	3
H O'Byrne, b Bappoo	3	b Bappoo	2
T Devine, run out, b Tookaram	1	run out, b Tookaram	3
R Hardie, c and b Bappoo	0	c Buda Meah, b Tookaram	3
M DeCruz, c Luxman, b Baldewpursad	2	not out	2
Extras	2	Extras	1
Total	87	Total	50

HINDOOS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bappoo, b Devine	1	b Lynn	4
Tookaram, c Det ruz, b Lynn	2	b Lynn	0
Luxman, b Lynn	3	b Lynn	0
Roopsingh, b Devine	0	b Lynn	0
Buda Meah, b Devine	5	not out	0
Gula Meah, c F O'Byrne, b Wagentreiber	0	b Devine	0
Baldewpursad, h w, b Lynn	0	b Devine	8
Nathoo, not out	3	b Devine	3
Mahamed Saheb, c W Hardie, b Lynn	0	c and b Lynn	1
Narayanrao, run out, b Devine	0	b Lynn	0
Khudabux, c T Devine, b Lyan	4	b Lynn	2
Extras	6	Extras	30
Total	30	Total	48

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,320,695
Remitted from 1st April to 29th May 1886	1,106,400
Balance to be remitted from 30th May 1886 to 31st March 1887	12,194,295

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, JUNE 6.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 320, 150 & 299.
11 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 301 and 228.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem—Lift up your heads.—Hopkins.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Friday, June 11.—St. Barnabas Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 149, 203 and 148.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 144, 146 and 201.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 147, 150 and 107.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 147, 300 and 148 (Part 1.)
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 220, 203 and 362.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 222, 227 and 167.

Wednesday, June 9.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.
Ps 100, tune 30; Hymn 227, 2nd tune; Par 35, tune 9.
Ps 103, tune 154; and Hymn 319.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 147 and 150.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 144, 146, and 300.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH KAMATIPURA.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 194, 146 and 154.

METHODIST E. CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

THE Rev. J. S. Stone, M.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship Fannie, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—Those with whom it virtually rests to confer honours seem apt to forget that two or three honours ill bestowed tarnish the worth of all the rest. And two of those now announced are flagrantly ill bestowed. We will take upon ourselves at once to exonerate the authorities in this country, and especially our local authorities, from the public discredit of decorating Mr. Chichele Plowden. Mr. Plowden was a shallow, pretentious person, of great ambitions, which never lifted him out of the official groove above the casual rank of President of a Census Committee. He was known to aspire to a Lieutenant-Governorship, and when convinced of its hopelessness retired. He stood for Wolverhampton at the last election and was defeated. But his matrimonial connection ensured him the patronage of the Bass Family. The late Mr. Bass was a prominent Radical M. P., much leagued with Mr. John Bright, and Mr. Bright is a power with a Radical Ministry. This probably is the explanation of the C. S. I. Then there is General Olpherts, whose K. C. B. will incense the army almost as much as will Mr. Plowden's decoration the Civil Service. General Olpherts unquestionably possesses an abundance of that bull-dog courage which is only one essential of an accomplished soldier, but he was somewhat given to swagger, a pernicious failing latter, and in no sense a gem. Of Mr. Hope and Mr. Bernard, both able and devoted public servants, and not less so in their degree of Mr. Paddy and Mr. Mackenzie, it need only be said that their honours are eminently well won, but would have come with better grace had they come earlier. There is no more appropriate headpiece than that K. C. S. I. on Nawab Khaja Abdul Ghani of Dacca—a great zemindar of an old, though not till recently ennobled, family, and next to the Nawab of Moorshedabad undoubtedly the foremost Mahomedan in the Lower Provinces. Always ready in works of public benevolence, he came to the front during the late war scare with an offer to place his whole wealth and resources at the service of the State—an offer couched in terms of touching loyalty. So universally respected is he that when his grandson lately died, a monument was raised to his memory by the people of Dacca at their own expense, the European community contributing. Mr. Pritchard, the Bombay Commissioner of Customs, who gets a C. S. I., is not so well known on this side of India as his good fame in the sister Presidency entitles him to be.

Coming to the new C. I. E.'s we recognize the name of Seth of Luchman Dass, of Muttra, as that of a worthy citizen and a very wealthy man, much respected locally, much given to works of pious munificence. Mr. Symes is a Civilian of ten years' standing who has had his opportunity, and made the most of it. Left in charge of the Rangoon Secretariat, and cut off temporarily from communication with his chief absent in Mandalay, at a critical moment when dacoity broke out in the Shoysgyeen District, he acted with such decision and promptitude in the despatch of troops as to avert a serious disaster. Mr. Symes will probably be heard of again. Dr. Furnell, Surgeon-General of Madras, has clung to the head-quarters of his Government for some years and is given to hospitality. But people who ought to know fail to furnish a reasonable answer about his title to distinction. The ways of Madras are unspeakable. Dr. Dallas is well known in the Punjab, and wherever known of good report. Mr. Kennedy, the Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, deserves of a better known than he is, having done yeoman's service with General Prendergast on the late expedition up that river, his knowledge of the country and the people being unique. Rao Bahadur Lal Chotalall is, if we mistake not, a wealthy owner of cotton mills, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, and an able and public-spirited man.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

WE hear from Jodhpore that the well-known Veterinary Surgeon Dr. Carlisle, late in the employ of Messrs. Cook & Co. in this City, has been engaged to superintend the horses at Jodhpore on the handsome salary of Rs. 500 a month. There can be no doubt that Dr. Carlisle is fully competent to discharge his duties, but he may find some difficulty in pleasing so many masters, and unless he is given absolute authority over the numerous amateur trainers, professional trainers and Jockeys, who at present swarm about Jodhpore, he will find that his best efforts to keep the horses in good condition will be unavailing.

Four more horses have, we understand, been sent from Jodhpore to Poona to join the others at present there under the care of Captain Elliott. But it is also reported that these four horses have been sent down as specimens of the remounts that can be produced in Jodhpore for the native cavalry, and they will be put into the ranks of the 1st Bombay Lancers. It is not known as yet whether the yearly committee will pass these horses as fit for remounts, but if so, there can be no doubt that many more can be furnished by the Jodhpore stud which possesses many horses of a first-rate stamp.

Most of the thoroughbreds at Jodhpore are at present undergoing their preliminary training under the immediate superintendence of Maharajah Pertap Sing, and before entering them for the race meetings throughout India they will probably be put through the mill at home, but the trainers and jockeys who will ultimately be entrusted with the care of the different horses has, we believe, not yet been decided on.

There seems to be some disagreement with regard to the Poona Sky Race Meeting in July, as it is said that the officers in cantonments, in not finding any of their names amongst the list of Stewards, will have nothing to do with it, as they are thus debarred from any voice in drawing up the programme.—*Asian.*

MR. APCAR'S proposal, brought forward at the meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on the 14th of May, that English and Australian horses should carry the same weight for their respective ages, is not likely, says the *Englishman*, to meet with the general approval of racing men in this country. In any case, however, it seems desirable that the discussion of the proposal should be postponed to a more convenient season. The prospectus for 1886-87 has been issued, and owners, acting on the faith of it, have already made their arrangements and invested large sums of money. Mr. Apcar's proposal effects such large interests that it is extremely desirable that it should be widely considered, and that every facility should be given to enable all the members of the Club to record their votes on the subject. On the whole it would be well that action should be postponed till the next annual general meeting of the Club.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, OF any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 38, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 38 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Agrulla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

A RAILWAY FOR MANDALAY.

THE following is a note by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, coupled with a memorandum by General Sir Harry Prendergast, on proposed railways in the suburbs of Mandalay and from the town to Ava:—

"Mr. Mathews and Mr. Beeston, one of whom is the experienced Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of Burma Railways, were ordered up-country to accompany the column towards Ningyan and Tonghu and to reconnoitre the country for a railway. As the movements towards Tonghu were not yet settled, I asked them to survey and estimate for a line from the riverside to the city, and to the possible barrack site on Mandalay hill. They have done this.

"This latter line from Mandalay to Ava is 17½ miles long, of which 12½ miles will constitute a section of the line from Mandalay to Tonghu. The cost of the Ava line would be 11½ lakhs, of which a little more than 1½ lakhs would be for rolling stock. Mr. Mathews points out that the Ava line, if begun, would give a deal of work to the poor, who are really in want of work. His estimates that the Ava line finances, after opening, would stand somewhat thus:—

	Rs.
Receipts	1,01,615
Yielding a surplus of	5,635
Total ...	95,980
Maintenance and working	43,260
4½ per cent. interest on capital of 11½ lakhs	52,720
Total ...	95,980

"I do not feel sure about this estimate of traffic. Ava is not a very large place, and has been decaying for some time. Perhaps the population cannot be put at more than 25,000 souls. It has good river communication with Mandalay by a shorter route than the railway would take. I think a good ferry steamer, plying twice a day beteewn Mandalay, Ava, and Sagaing, would carry all the traffic, would cost one-tenth of the railway, and would pay its way. I do not think we can, at present, ask the Government of India to sanction a line to Ava, guaranteed, or paid for out of Upper Burma revenues. If Upper Burma is to pay the capital cost of the line, then the work cannot be thought of for one or two years at least.

The other scheme, namely, the line from the shore of the Irrawaddy to the town, palace, and barracks, appears to me much more feasible and desirable. The half-way station would be at the King's Bazaar, which is the centre of the business quarter of the town; its terminus would be inside the city walls, within a few yards of the east gate of the palace. If hereafter the permanent barracks should be built on the high ground to the west of the Mandalay hill, then the railway would have to be carried on thither. At present every passenger and every package that comes to, or goes from, Mandalay by river, either up or down stream, has to journey from the wharf to at least the King's Bazaar; very many passengers and packages have to journey the whole way up to the palace. At present bullock carts are the only means of traffic for goods and passengers over this distance. The road has been very bad in parts, but it will soon be mended and metalled.

"The railway would come along a part of the embankment of the wide road known as B. road. Mr. Mathews estimates the total cost of the line from the shore to the palace at Rs. 7,00,000 for 5½ miles, including sidings, but including rolling stock. After the busy season, *i. e.*, about the end of April next, the Burma State lines could lend enough rolling stock to work this little line, and could let the stock stay here until January 1887. By that time I hope negotiations with a company for the construction of a railway from Tonghu to Mandalay and Bhamo may be completed.

"Mr. Mathews estimates that the finances of this line would stand thus:—

	Rs.
Receipts	33,400
Deficit	24,939
Total ...	58,339
Maintenance and working ...	51,139
Interest on Rs. 1,60,000 at 4½ per cent. ...	7,200
Total ...	58,339

"The estimate for expenses is for an independent line; but when the siding or branch becomes part of the Tonghu and Mandalay railway, the cost of the maintenance and working will be smaller. Coal is reckoned daily from passengers only anything from Rs. 95 to 1,100 a day, and those tramways got no goods traffic at all.

"The commissariat officer here tells me I ought not to count on more than five cart-loads, say three tons a day, travelling over the line for the Commissariat Department, when the Mandalay garrison returns to its normal strength. That would give barely Rs. 1,000 earnings a year. But I understand the commissariat officer here would give a good deal more if his department might give a good deal more custom to the railway. The Ordnance Department custom would be small, the consumption of ordnance stores cannot be very large in ordinary times. Still no doubt a railway from the wharf to the cantonment connecting the troops with the barracks, the small redoubt on the shore with the central police tower near the bazaar, and with the strong post in the palace, would be of great value to the military position of Mandalay. The river must always be our base until the railway is carried from Tonghu to Mandalay.

"When the railway is finished from Tonghu to Mandalay, it will probably run into the city and palace, and will cross the Myinge river between Amarapura and Amarapura at the points selected by Mr. Mathews, and such a railway would, beyond doubt, require to have a branch to the river wharf. So the proposed 5½ miles of railway, if made, would eventually (be handed over to, and used by, the new Railway Company who may construct the Mandalay line.

"These papers are submitted to General Sir Harry Prendergast in order that he, and, if he thinks fit, the chief of his Engineer officers, may record their opinions as to the expediency of making this 5½ miles of railway, from a military, from a commercial, and from any other point of view. Perhaps General Prendergast mayalso be willing to give his opinion about the Ava and Mandalay line. I reckon that the annual loss on the Mandalay and shore line would not be more than Rs. 25,000 a year at most. The line could be ready within three months of sanction being given, and it would earn money at once.

"If General Sir Harry Prendergast is able to support the scheme, and to advise that the palace and shore line be undertaken, I would submit the papers at once to His Excellency the Viceroy, and solicit sanction to our beginning the work. I believe the line would be a great encouragement to Mandalay trade. Experts here tell me that Mandalay is, and must remain, the chief emporium of trade in Upper Burma, for it is the most convenient place for the Shans, who are the principal customers for imported goods."

Memorandum by Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V. C., K. C. B., Commanding Burma Expeditionary Force.

"The Mandalay Railway station should be protected by the garrison of the place. The line might pass within north or south of the palace, either over a new Bridge to be constructed north of the west gate of the city, or by the south west bridge, across the moat; thence it should run along the course of the telegraph line to the north-east angle of Amarapura, cross the Myitnge near its mouth at Ava, and so to Tonghu. From Mandalay station rails should be laid to the cantonment. The line should run on a parallel to C road and serve the wharves from the west end of it to the Custom-house or Commissariat stores. Such lines would, I think, be desirable from every point of view; they connect the cantonment of Mandalay with the palace, the river and the military and civil post at Ava. On the right bank of the Irrawaddy, opposite to Ava, is the large town of Sagaing. The wharves will be connected with the King's Bazaar, and perhaps eventually with the Shan States on the one hand, and with Ava, Yemethin, Tonghu, and Rangoon on the other."

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AN ANTIQUARIAN FIND IN THE PUNJAUB.

The following is the substance of a report by Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoerule, on an ancient ornament submitted to the Bengal Asiatic Society:—

The gold ornament was found by a peasant of the Top Manikyala village (Police Station, Riwat), while ploughing his field about the 25th July 1885. The ornament consists of five gold coins set at small intervals in a row between two pieces of stout gold wire, of the lenght about 5¼ inches. The interstices between the coins are filled in with very thin plates of gold, showing traces of having been once mounted with gems or enamel. I am disposed to think that the ornament was an armlet, such as is worn on the upper arm, encircling only its anterior half and tied behind the arm by means of a string or ribbon.

The District Superintendent of Police of Rawal Pindi, identified the coins as belonging. Three to Antoninus Pius, and two to his wife Faustina. Mr. Rodgers, on the other hand, attributed them, one to Hadrian, two to Sabina, and two to Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding the "most careful examination" of the latter gentleman, his identification is entirely wrong, while the original identification by the District Superintendent of Police, is correct. Mr. Rodger's error probably arose from the fact that one of the coins shows the name Hadrian, and, as Hadrian's spouse was called Sabina, Mr. Rodgers seems to have concluded that two of the coins belonged to that lady, notwithstanding, that they bear distinctly the name Faustina in full, and not Sabina. But as the name Hadrianus is only given in the abbreviated form Hadri, while it is immediately followed by the names Antoninus Pius in full, and as, moreover, it is well-known that the Emperor Antoninus, adopted his adoptive father's name, Hadrianus, it is quite plain that the coin in question does not belong to the Emperor Hadrian, but to his adopted son and successor Antoninus Pius.

Some time must be allowed for the travelling of the coins to India, and for their wear and tear, of which they show some traces. This need not have been more, however, than some 40 or 50 years. Assuming then the armlet to be a genuine piece of antiquity, of which there appears to be no sufficient reason to doubt its age, may be put down to about the year 200 A. D.

I agree with Mr. Rodgers that the coins must have been current for some time before they were set in the armlet. I have shown the armlet to the well known Calcutta firm of jewellers, Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey. They say that the wire is not drawn, but made with the hammer. They further say that the armlet in its present state shows signs of having been in a "Jeweller's colouring pot." Probably the ornament was given to a jeweller either by the original finder or by some of those through whose hands it subsequently passed for the purpose of testing the true nature of its metal.

I think the price paid by the Government for the acquisition of the armlet, *viz.*, Rs. 150, a fair one. The intrinsic value of the gold coins is about Rs. 14 each (at the present rate of discount); total of the five gold coins about Rs. 70. The gold framework is worth about as much more. From the numismatic point of view, the coins would have an additional value on account of their being found in India.

It would be a pity to break up the armlet for the purpose of distributing the coins to the several institutions named in the Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject. I would, therefore, suggest that it be given in its entirely to the Imperial Museum in Calcutta, which, according to the terms of the Government Resolution has the first claim to all objects that cannot be divided.

P. S.—Dr. Hoerule's suggestion was sanctioned by the Government of the Punjab. The ornament is now deposited in the Imperial Museum.

THE STORY OF THE "MADRAS SCANDALS."

CONTINUING his story of the Madras Scandals, the Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The communication sent by Mr. Crole under cover of a letter to Mr. Forster Webster, for the information of Mr. Grant-Duff, is dated 26th September 1885, and is so important that I subjoin it *in extenso*.

"MEMORANDUM FOR H. E. THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR.

"As the result of a demi-official correspondence initiated by the Hon'ble Mr. Webster, C.S., regarding the history and antecedents of Captain E. A. Campbell, I gave my Chief Secretary an oral account on the 29th ultimo. He suggested that a letter lately received from Captain E. A. Campbell should be submitted for the perusal of His Excellency. I now send it with the explanatery remark that Captain E. A. Campbell was an ordinary acquaintance of mine some 16 or 17 years ago, but that, so far my memory serves me, this is the only occasion on which he has addressed me in writing. I certainly have never written to him within that period. He had no right, therefore, to consider that I was in any way restricted as to the use to be made of his present communication. Very possibly he may have addressed me, as I never failed to use the influence of my service and position for the purpose of reprobating what appears to be, when taken as a whole, a course of action which of late years has been becoming more and more an open scandal. I believe it to be destroying the first influence and usefulness of its members, and to be a source of political danger by encouraging agitation for organic change in the constitution of the service which would, in the present state of the country, be premature, and possibly fatal to its efficiency. The course of action one hears in ordinary conversation from persons apparently well informed be correct regarding land-holding and land-jobbing transactions on the Nilghiri Hills, and the 'bribery, cheating, and misrepresentations' which is stated to have characterised the proceedings of—*e. g.*, the Travancore Land Co.,—say that the one-tenth of these things be true and were to come out before a Commission, the state of the Civil Service in its present form is sealed. Although I hold these views I had no mind to assist Captain E. A. Campbell's agitation. His letter, therefore, received no reply. But from what I know of the man, I believe that he will go on with it. My opinion has all along been—I freely admit it—that every man who has been connected with these things has infringed his covenant, and that outside pressure should be anticipated by the compulsory retirement of all such. The demoralisation and loss of tone which have followed the growth of the commercial spirit in a service from which it is strictly excluded are known even to here. The cause is past the treatment of concealment.

"In this conclusion I now turn to a very serious incident which has been the subject of repeated conference with the Chief Secretary, and of which it has been thought best to apprise His Excellency in detail.

"Towards the end of January 1884, a well-known Madura Vakil, Mr. R. Ramasabbayyar, B.A. and B. L., of the High Court Bar, brought Mr. P. Kotasami Tevar, Rao Bahadur, zemindar of Pallayampatti, to me for the purpose of taking advice regarding the purchase of the Richings Tea and Cinchona estate at Ootacamund, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Sullivan. Mr. P. Kotasami Tevar will be remembered by His Excellency from his successful management, as Vice-President, of the Madura Local Fund Board, which has been cordially acknowledged by Government on several occasions. He is nephew of the late zemindar of Ramnad, and besides being a zemindar himself, is owner of landed and house property in various parts of the district. He is also reported to be wealthy. Prior to his introduction to me on the occasion in question, I had seen him only once, when he paid me a ceremonial visit at Ramnad.

"I asked him to let me see the papers. On looking them over I found, besides correspondence with Mr. J. F. Sullivan, a valuation by a Mr. Jeremiah Ryan, the landlord of the residence leased by the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Sullivan at Ooty. This paper showed clearly that the proposal amounted to this:—The zemindar purchaser to give Rs. 60,000, being the full value of the estate, plus Rs. 65,000 as a gift to the vendor. I had, as I have said, no previous acquaintance with the zemindar, who had consulted me simply as the Collector of the District.

"I may state that I had also seen the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan only three times in my life, and then on business merely. I, of course, advised the zemindar not to buy, and he wrote accordingly to Mr. J. F. Sullivan. A pressing invitation to purchase followed. Offers were made to reduce the price, and a suggestion was thrown out that the jaghirdar of Arnee might be taken into partnership. The zemindar, however, was firm, and a marked coolness between the parties ensued. The whole tenor of these communications proves, that Mr. J. F. Sullivan was not the owner. He says, for instance, that if a liberal offer be made he will try and get it accepted, or words to that effect, and so on. There is no doubt, I believe, that the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan was the original sole owner and planter of the property. His son, who had been Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ramnad, was compelled towards the latter part of 1883 to leave the force, as he was unable to pass the departmental examination. This was about the time when the holding of land by civilians was attracting notice. His father thereupon appears to have moved in some transaction with him for the purpose of transferring the Richings property to his name. Of this I have no particulars, but certain it is, that in the beginning of 1884 all parties still recognised the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan as virtual proprietor.

"Curiously enough, when on my way to Ooty last month, I travelled from Coonoor along with a gentleman who turned out to be Mr. Lee Kirby, a professional estate valuator, and he informed me that he had been engaged by the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan to value the Richings estate for the purpose of placing it in the English market. He asserted that it would be perfectly impossible to put a higher estimate on it than Rs. 25,000. As he was speaking, we came to a turn of the road, and found the Ho'ble Mr. Sullivan waiting his arrival with his carriage.

"I should have mentioned that during his stop at Ramnad, Mr. J. F. Sullivan had struck up a warm friendship with the zemindar, who subsequently spent a month at Ooty during the Christmas of 1883 at his invitation. The solicitations to purchase the estate were begun during that visit. Another pregnant fact is that, in one of the letters, the zemindar is urged to consult no one except Srinivasa Murti Ayangar. This individual is an old dependent of the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan. At the time in question, he was Deputy Collector on special duty in the North Arcot District. When the zemindar reached Erode on his return from Ooty, this person was on the platform of the railway station, the junction for Madras. To my personal knowledge the Hon'ble Mr. Sulivan is in the habit of personally going out of his way to promote his interests. In and had shortly before been informed by Government that the new examination rules could not be relaxed in his favour. It is also true, as His Excellency is aware, that I had, as Collector backed his application.

"It is perhaps a matter of comparatively minor detail—but it seems to give further proof, if that were wanting, of the extreme objections attending the holding of land by officials—that from the time when I performed the disagreeable duty of advising the zemindar not to purchase the Richings estate, the tone of the communications of Government to me in certain departments changed. The Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan commenced to denounce me in my official capacity, although fortunately the administration of the 10,000 square miles of territory entrusted to my charge was too well known to His Excellency and others to permit of these attacks having any effect.

"But the state of my relations with that gentleman soon became known in the Madura District, as elsewhere. The ever-ready agitators of Madura took advantage of the knowledge that I had an enemy in the Government, and for some time, as His Excellency is aware, I had considerable difficulty in managing a very troublesome district. This first complication induced me to go off to Madras in January 1885, and lay the whole facts of the case, as I knew them, before the Chief Secretary to Government.

"You are to prove—

"(1) That at the time stated, the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan was the owner of Richings, and (2) that the valuation by Mr. Jeremiah Ryan alluded to in (*b*) was made

"II. To my certain knowledge the Hon'ble Mr. S. is in the habit of going out of his way to promote the interests of this Deputy Collector B. Srinivasa Murti Ayangar. You are to substantiate this statement by instances.

"III. It is a matter of comparatively minor detail—but it seems to afford further proof, if such were wanting, of the extreme objections attending the holding of land by officials—that from the time when I performed the disagreeable duty of advising the zemindar not to purchase the Richings estate, the tone of the communications of Government to me in certain departments changed. The Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan commenced to denounce me in my official capacity. . . . . The state of my official relations with the gentleman in question, soon became known in the Madura District, as elsewhere. The ever-ready agitators of Madura took advantage of the knowledge that I had an enemy in the Government, and for some time, as is well known, I had considerable difficulty in managing a very troublesome district. The fresh complication induced me to go up to Madras in January 1885, and lay the whole of the facts, as I knew them, before the Chief Secretary to Government.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

THE Bank of England return shows a somewhat less favourable position than might have been anticipated from the payments advised and the decline in the market rates of discount during the week. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 38 to 37 per cent., and both the open market and the Bank rate remain unchanged. Bar Silver in London has dropped ¾d. per oz. to 44¾d., and in sympathy therewith Rupee Paper is again lower, 4 per cents by 69½ and 4½ per cent. by ¾. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, however, comes ½ higher at 101½, ex-div.

Respecting the London General Produce markets nothing new is reported.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm with sales of 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices remain unaltered, but Americans to arrive, although reported quiet in tone, are quoted partially 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb.higher. From New York ready Cotton is quoted 1-16 cent higher, while Futures, if correctly quoted by Reuter, are 8 points lower.

Our local market for the staple is without practical change. The tone may be described as quiet but steady, at the same time there is very little doing, sellers being quite as indifferent about transacting business as buyers. Such demand as there is runs mainly on Sawginned Dharwar Westerns, and the better class of Dhollera-Bhownuggers, for shipment before the monsoon. The receipts from the districts are as follows :—

Growth.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	3,298	942
Broach	537	154
Bengals	3,031	866
Berar	1,178	337
Khandeish	2,603	760
Barsee and Nuggur	2,519	719
Western and Madras	991	284
Comps and Dharwar	1,866	533
Persian	343	98
Sind	691	198
Other Sorts	939	268
Total Day's Receipts	18,038	5,159
Total Receipts for 4 days (31st May to 3rd June).	135,648	38,758
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,200,310	1,200,089
Do. 1885	3,031,353	866,101

WHEAT and SEEDS are still very slack in the matter of new business. In the former the tone is becoming easier daily, and as things are now going there is a prospect of prices coming to a workable level before long. Arrivals from the districts are :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	..	..	63	..	1,167	..
B.B. & C.I.Ry	22,832	6,256	9,333	..	..	..
G.I.P.Ry	53,407	10,932	310	1,961	137	2,567
Total	76,239	17,188	9,706	1,961	1,304	2,567
Total for 4 days	451,385	117,833	47,282	8,499	5,775	3,332
Total for 1886	6,389,163	2,769,220	774,218	755,567	68,671	301,561
Do. 1885	5,360,498	3,842,600	932,978	984,334	...	...

FREIGHTS are steady with rather more doing again. The s. s. "Stella" has been fixed for June loading U. K. or Continent at 21s., and the "Sir Garnett Wolseley" has been refixed for Havre, June loading, at 21s. Business has been done for Hull, June loading, at 20s. 6d. Current berth rates are :—

Ready Liverpool .... 20s.
" London ..... 21s. 3d.
" Open Charter. 21s. 3d.
" Havre ..... 22s. 6d.
" Dunkirk ..... 21s. 3d.
" Antwerp ..... 22s. 6d.
" Marseilles .... 21s. 3d.
" Genoa ..... 31s. 3d. at 2s.
" Trieste-Venice. 30s. at 2s.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the fall in Silver reported from London, the market opened firm at very full rates, which have been maintained throughout the day. For ready delivery the Banks have continued good drawers, but forward, say August and later, it is almost impossible to get a rate quoted, showing that it is only the pressure for money which supports such firmness as there is. For ready bills we quote as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Francs " "	1s. 5 3-32d.	"

The Money market still shows great firmness, and outside 7 and 7½ per cent. is again being paid for 2 months' loans. If Council drafts are not obtainable to mitigate this, however, it is very evident that Silver will soon do so, and it is very evident by Reuter from London yesterday amounting to £100,000 for this port and £10,000 for Calcutta. This must inevitably be the result of Government keeping their bills out of the market. The demand for remittance is supplied by Silver, and the accumulations of Councils have to be disposed of as best they may later on.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak with very little doing. Fours ready have receded to Rs. 97 7-16 and forward to Rs. 97¼. Fours-and-a-half remain nominally at Rs. 101.

SHARES show little quotable change. In Mills the tone is scarcely so firm as it was. Bombay Burma Trading Co. are again Rs. 75 higher at Rs. 3,375 for first issue. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs. 11. Port Cannings at Rs. 322½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	710
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	540
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	462
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	735
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	5.0
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	2
Bo.Cotton Mf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Ociaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	680
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	970
Dharumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	35
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 35	740
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,350	1,000	1,000	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	950
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	955
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,157½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000xd.
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd.
Mahalukshmi	656	1,000	1,000	...	705
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	...	1,242½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	585
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	...	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	985
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	965
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Shaikspore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,300
Somerdatta	650	1,000	1,000	..	780
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&W. Company	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	830
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	180
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,250	1,250	Rs. 60	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	600	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	5,500	5,500	Rs. 150	2,150
French Press Co.	900	600	500	Rs. 45	660
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	..	100½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	130
Prince of W. Press	500	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	635
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	51
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	177
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-32p.c	30
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-32p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,375
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	345
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2½	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	235
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	324
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	109
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	3 p. a.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,185
Tracker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the [illegible] American Pianofortes. [illegible] again playing upon one of [illegible] Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case. Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 23, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTALMIC OPTICIANS,
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE
IN
RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE
THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highes Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW.
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GRIFFIN—May 31, at Perindotty, Vythery, the wife of A O Griffin, of a son.
WALKER—May 27, at Naini Tal, the wife of W Walker, Esq, A V D, of a son.

DEATH.

GRANT—May 16, by an accident when returning from the Pindari glacier near Ranikhet, Trevor Grant, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, eldest son of Trevor J C Grant, B.C.S., aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886.

SEEING how staunchly England has supported the Turkish cause against Greece, and how severely she has condemned, through Lord Rosebery's recent circular, what the Foreign Secretary calls the wanton aggression of Greek policy, it is not easy to account for the extraordinary speech which Reuter tells us was made by the Turkish Envoy at a Ministerial banquet at Teheran this week. Good wine is made at Shiraz, but for all that we believe that when Turkish Envoys dine with Persian Ministers—sound Mussulmans all—only sherbet and coffee mingle with the compliments of the occasion. Hence we cannot make much of the fact that it was in an after-dinner speech that the Turkish Envoy suggested an alliance between Russia, Turkey and Persia, and denounced England as the enemy of Persia and Turkey. If this is anything like an accurate record of the purport of the Envoy's speech, His Majesty the Sultan has a representative at Teheran to whom it may be necessary at once to send either letters of recall, or a peremptory [illegible] for himself to proceed to Lhassa on an informal commercial mission, but that nothing was arranged as to escort, companions, or train, then he must have imperfectly executed his mission. The virtual inaccessibility of the country for centuries, and the fact that it was deemed politic—we will not add necessary—to send Mr. Macaulay to Pekin to get leave to go Lhassa—ought to have warned him and those who prepared his instructions, first, that there was danger on the road between our frontier and the Thibetan capital which it would be necessary to guard against; and then that the arrangements for the protection of the Mission ought to be made in concert with, or at all events with the cognizance, of the Chinese Government. It is rather weak now to explain that the Government of India, although acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State, had no intention of exceeding the scope of the agreement with China. They made an agreement which omitted a provision for the safety of the Mission which is not only essential but the necessity of which might easily have been foreseen. It is well for the Mission that the Chinese Government have waived their objections to an escort, which will be something short of a hundred, and that the recent representations from Pekin will not stand in the way of the Mission. After this we cannot pretend that the Pekin Government are entirely bereft of sweet reasonableness. Had they been dealing with people with whom they had no desire to be on civil terms—with France, for instance, or in certain circumstances with Russia—they would not so readily have consented to a *quasi*-military entrance into Thibet which had not been contemplated in the negotiations and not provided for in the agreement. Let us hope that this will be the only instance of carelessness in the arrangements for the Mission, that the escort will prove strong enough, and that the Chinese Government will throughout be as reasonable, in regard to Thibet and to Bhamo and the Burmese frontier, as they have been in this instance.

look upon the incident in a more serious light than that, and perhaps it would scarcely have been worth noticing at all but for the simultaneous story which comes from St. Petersburg of a proposal made to the Shah by the Sultan for a Mussulman alliance. The proposal appears to have been rejected, as has been the fate of such proposals in recent times. Abdool Aziz made overtures to the same effect in 1876 as far afield as to Cabul, and the story of these overtures and of their rejection by Sher Ali has been more than once told. We should have thought that there had been failures enough in efforts of this sort to discourage further attempts. A Mussulman alliance seems as impossible as a Christian alliance. It was for the Christian populations of the Turkish Empire, it is true, that Russia declared war in 1876; but if her clients had not lived on the high road to Constantinople she would not have taken them under her patronage. The indifference and worse of the Russian Government to Greece at that time was a tolerably significant commentary upon the notion that it was a Christian alliance which humbled Turkey in the dust nine years ago. On the other hand the Sultan may remember that there were Mahommedan regiments fighting around him at Plevna—the Kubinski regiments of the Caucasus whom Skobeleff led in his first assault upon the Turkish positions—and that they fought as magnificently against him as they would have done against any one else. The wars of religion, as such, are coming to an end, and the alliances of religion have been discredited by dissension and failure. The Shah's inclinations might lead him to an alliance with Constantinople. But he is a calculating as well as an orthodox Sovereign, and he has the fear of the Czar before him. It is a pity that it should be so—that British influence at the Court of Teheran should be a thing of the past. But we, like the Shah and the Sultan, must take things as they are.

In Lord Rosebery's circular on the Greek question one sees in almost every paragraph expressions which carry a rebuke to that remarkable Envoy who told the Persian ministers that England was the enemy of Turkey. The capacity which Mr. Gladstone's Foreign Secretary shows for seeing things as the Turks must see them is marvellous. Turkey, Lord Rosebery says, has offered the Greeks no imaginable cause of offence. Yet Greece is imposing upon the Porte immense sacrifices, ruining Turkish agriculture and Turkish finance, and exhausting the resources of the Sultan's Empire. "*L'ennemi, notre ami*" speaks strongly in this respect; we wish his words had been telegraphed to Teheran before a certain banquet was given at which his hostility to Turkey was so loudly proclaimed. They would not echo this Teheran speech at Athens. There, we suspect, the prevalent feeling would be one of wonder at the ease with which the English Liberal Minister put himself in the place of the Turks, and at his failure to put himself in sympathy with any one of the aspirations of the Greeks. But Lord Rosebery's charity in every direction save that of Athens is unbounded. He even remembers that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury did not basely desert the Hellenic cause, as the Greek Committee and a much more eminent Liberal than Lord Rosebery used to tell us that they did; but that they were the first to propose that Greece should be represented at the Congress of Berlin, and that they warmly supported the Greek claims in the Congress. Lord Rosebery and the much more eminent Liberal used in other days to give us quite other versions of the relations of the Conservative Government to the Greek question. But that may pass. We now get from him and the same much more eminent Liberal words and deeds which will remind the Greeks, as peoples much farther East are learning, that they must not look to either of the two greater parties in England for a monopoly of political generosity. England has done no more for Greece on this occasion than other Powers cynically indifferent to her claims and sceptical as to her "future." Her generosity has been limited to a reaffirmation, in a purely historic way, of the frank avowal made by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1881 that the settlement arrived at then was not quite so favourable as they could have wished. That is the view which Downing Street took of a cession to the Greeks of not much more than half the territory in Thessaly and Epirus which the Congress of Berlin guaranteed them. It would have been strange, however, if at Athens that which seemed to the British Government "not quite as favourable as they could have wished" had not produced deep and bitter disappointment, which would not easily die away.

The truth is that the Greeks have proceeded on the assumption—well warranted by Lord Rosebery's admission that the arrangement of 1881 was not so favorable to Greece as the British Government could have wished—"writ large" of course for the purposes of the hour, that Turkey owed them a considerable balance, which must be theirs sooner or later, and that in this as in most adjustment of balances it was better that the adjustment should be made sooner than later. They may have seemed to take a mean advantage of the embarrassments of Turkey at the time of the rising in Eastern Roumelia, but there is no room for moralities in a matter of that kind—no room at all events for such moralities as their greater neighbours would import into the discussion. We do not hear much now-a-days about the impropriety of Italy in taking advantage of the embarrassments of Austria at Sadowa for the purpose of vindicating her claims to Venezia; or about the unfairness with which the Italians saw in the disasters which the Second Empire underwent in 1870 an opportunity for making Rome the capital of Italy. M. Delyanni was rash and impolitic no doubt. He committed the impolitic blunder of making himself the premature exponent of aspirations of whose righteousness no one has any serious doubt, and to that blunder he added the crime of failing to carry them out. His statesmanship was at fault in this respect above all others—that he failed to give the policy of Greece a place in a greater scheme, in which Greece would have acted in concert with neighbours all equally with herself the victims of aspirations. He missed his chance in the autumn, when Servia and Montenegro and the Albanians were either in the field or preparing for it, and the chance of the autumn did not return in the spring. The Powers would have recognized an enlargement of frontiers if it had been then made an accomplished fact; but they have severely discouraged, as they may be excused for discouraging, the slow and deliberate efforts which the Greek Government have since made for bringing it about. The net was spread too ostentatiously and too purposely in their sight for them to allow the prey to be caught. And so Greece has not come gloriously out of the situations. But the disappointments and humiliation of the hour should not shut out from the memory of her neighbours the promises which Europe made to her, or from the memory of her sons the hopes to which those promises seemed to offer so full a realization.

IT is to be hoped that some better explanation of the difficulty with China concerning the Thibet escort is to be given than that which is furnished by a Calcutta paper, apparently by no means on the mere prompting of its imagination. If it be true that Mr. Macaulay [illegible]

WITH the rupee at one and fivepence and the odd fractions even the establishment of a paper mill which promises to make us less dependent upon supplies from Europe is a matter of almost Imperial importance. It is therefore much less out of consideration for the Deccan Paper Mills Company than for the unfortunate class who have to import paper, and pay for it in rupees, that we hear with satisfaction that the machinery for the mills is arriving, and is being rapidly erected. The manager of the mills came from England a few days since, and three more engineers have been telegraphed for. From the point of view of exchange every such addition to our local industries is of special interest at this time, and the endeavour to ascertain by experiment whether printing paper can be profitably produced on a large scale in Western India will be watched with great attention.

THE Committee appointed to report upon the site of the European General Hospital have sent in their report to Government. It is understood that they recommend the erection of a new hospital in the large open area between the Ramparts and the B. B. and C. I. Goods Station near Carnac Bridge. Will this be a sufficient improvement upon the present site to recommend it to the Government and the public?

WE hear that the officer commanding the Bombay Volunteers has received from the military authorities an explanation of the delay in including the Volunteers in the orders for the Birthday Parade. The military authorities do not admit their responsibility for the delay, which appears to have arisen through a misunderstanding of the intentions of the Volunteers, and they disavow in very friendly terms the idea that they have ever desired to see the corps excluded from parades of this kind.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

THIS has necessarily been a very quiet week in consequence of the death of General Hughes. Though no hope was entertained of his ultimate recovery, still in lung diseases people often linger long; the end came suddenly and unexpected in his case. He had been out the evening before in a jhampan as usual, and so little was immediate danger anticipated that no one was present at the moment at which he died. It is said that he walked across the room and fell down dead. He was universally liked, being very amiable, and a widow and large family are left to mourn his loss. The funeral was largely attended, a great many ladies being present, also the Viceroy and all his staff and all officials, military and civil. It was, fortunately, a fine morning, very different from the one on which the last important funeral took place, that of poor St. Broughton, who was killed last year. The weather then was in keeping with the occasion, and it was a most melancholy sight to see the followers marching slowly in the pouring rain. Somehow with the sun shining brightly, one could not feel so impressed, or depressed, and, indeed, the violent death of a handsome young fellow on the eve of his marriage was both tragic and sad. It is said that a sister of his, on hearing of his death, fell down insensible and never rallied.

The State dinner and levée being merely official were not put off, but all other entertainments during the week were, as was natural. The State Ball will be held on Tuesday next, and we expect to go to a garden party at Lady Roberts on Thursday. As there seems to be a fatality against the parties at Snowdon this year, I daresay it will pour with rain on that day! Four out of six garden parties there have already been prevented. This season we have been badly off for such pleasant entertainments, two at the Viceregal Lodge and one at Sir T. Baker's, are all we have enjoyed, so the ladies have had few opportunities for displaying their wardrobes. Socially speaking the season must thus far be pronounced a dull one; last year there were three or four garden parties weekly, all through May and June, theatricals began early in May, and we had to some extent acquaintance with the new-comers. Now half the people are still strangers to each other, and the long-waited for young men have not yet put in an appearance. It is many seasons, too, since there were as many pretty women here, which makes the absence of the men the more deplorable. The girls are getting up tennis and riding parties among themselves, and if only they might dance together, would, I believe, manage to be very jolly in spite of the paucity of the other sex. The State Ball will to some extent be spoilt by the postponement, as many young fellows from neighbouring stations came in for it, and will not be able to get leave again so soon.

The Birthday *Gazette* was late in making its appearance this year, but that could not be avoided, as it was not to be published in England until the 29th, but I think the "specials" up here have some cause for complaint, that no information could be obtained as to when and how the press was to get the *Gazette*. Personally, I spared no pains in the matter, having asked those in authority, and having had a servant waiting for the expected proofs of the *Gazette* until eleven o'clock on Friday night. They were not sent, nor was any notification, then or later, sent, to say that the Press Commissioner had telegraphed the *Gazette* to the papers. It would not, one may reasonably suppose, have required a great effort of memory, or an unprecedented display of courtesy on the part of the Press Commissioner to have told a Babu to send a notice to the four "Correspondents" here, who all live within a circumference of a quarter of a mile. The consequence was a great deal of trouble to us, and some unnecessary expense to the papers.

Two of the K.C.S.I.'s would cause little surprise, both having been anticipated, but the name of William Chichele Plowden will excite some wonder, and discontent probably, as he does not seem to have been even a C.S.I., That is, of course, a "home" job, the beer interest probably as Mrs. Plowden was, I believe, a Miss Bass. Perhaps he deserves the honour as well as many others, but somehow one never thought of him as in the running for it. I fancy most people will cousider Mr. A. Mackenzie deserving of a C. S. I., and doubtless a sincere effort is generally made to decide fairly between contending claims. Among the many aspiring to such honours there must always be some disappointed, and others who criticise adversely the choice made. There is a large amount of comfort in being among those who are either above caring for, or below aspiring to, such distinctions, and the greatest of men are certainly among the former class.

The struggle for such "honours" is not a good sign, and we shall soon deserve a share of the ridicule we have aforetime been so ready to bestow on our French neighbours for their weakness in this line. There is a *canard* going about that a P. W. D. Executive Engineer, who had done some excellent work, was recommended for a bonus of a month's pay, Rs. 1,000. The Financial Department refused to sanction it, pleading present financial pressure, but suggested that the man should get a C.I.E. instead! Here is a suggestion, not a new one, I fear, for the Committee now racking its brains, to find an excuse for cutting down expenditure. Would it not be possible, and much pleasanter to all concerned, to rather add to the revenue by selling the baubles so craved after! There might be a running scale of charges, or the honours might be put up to auction; they would certainly be well appreciated by those who were willing to pay large sums for them, and there would probably be less jealousy and heart-burning, as we can all estimate *money* value. The Simla Municipality has got into pecuniary difficulties over the Town Hall. It is to be seen rising in Cathedral-like splendour on the ridge, making the church, its near neighbour, look but a poor creature beside it. But in this case—as in so many others where display

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The division in the Commons on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill is fixed for next Monday.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 3.

The Russian Press publish a statement that the Shah of Persia has declined a proposal made by the Sultan for a Mussulman alliance.

SUGGESTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA, TURKEY AND PERSIA.

TEHERAN, JUNE 3.

At a Ministerial banquet which took place here yesterday, the Turkish Envoy made a speech in which he suggested the advisability of an alliance between Russia, Turkey and Persia, and said that England was the enemy of Persia and Turkey.

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 3.

Herr Most, who has been on his trial for instigating the late Socialist riots at Chicago and elsewhere in the United States, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and has, in addition, been fined 500 dollars.

MARRIAGE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Folsam was solemnized to-day at the White House.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

ADEN, JUNE 4.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh left here for Europe last evening.

THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHING BOATS.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 3.

Great excitement prevails in the United States owing to the seizure of American fishing boats by the Dominion Government for violating the Canadian Fishery Rules.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Buccleuch left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday.

The extra Italian Mail steamer Bormida, which is fixed to leave Bombay for Hongkong on the 17th inst., left here to-day, direct for Bombay.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, outward bound from Liverpool left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

JUNE 4.

The Italian Mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollerah ...	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet,

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	69½
4½ „ „ ...	72½
3 „ Consols for account ...	100⅝
3½ „ Sterling Loan ...	101¼
4½ „ French Rentes ...	109¼
Bar Silver ...	44½

Arrivals—Melpomene and Cambodia.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £19,800,000; increase, £100,000; public deposits, £6,200,000; decrease, £400,000; other deposits, £22,600,000; unchanged; other securities, £21,100,000; decrease, £100,000; notes and gold, £10,600,000; decrease, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 37 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TRANS-FRONTIER EXPLORATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4,

Major Lockhart and party arrived safe at Wakhan, to the north of the Hindu Koosh.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* West, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Peshawur, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted.

Mauritius mail calling at Madagascar closes at Durban at 9-30, Tuesday morning, June 8.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, June 3.

10 p.m. ...	84·5

FRIDAY, June 4.

6 a.m. ...	83·4
10 a.m. ...	87·7
2 p.m. ...	89·0
4 p.m. ...	86·8

THE Birthday Ball, postponed from May 26th, took place at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Tuesday. There was the usual large attendance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BELL, V.C., Deputy Quartermaster-General in charge of the Intelligence Branch, has returned to Simla after adding another to his journeys of exploration.

AT the end of the last official year there were 22 jute mills at work in Bengal employing 51,902 persons. The nominal capital of the mills worked by Joint Stock Companies was 270 lakhs.

A CORRESPONDENT at Quetta reports the arrival there, on the 19th May, of Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, officiating Agent to the Governor-General. The Bolan Line has grown since Sir Oliver was there last; and he was railed to a point only 23 miles from Quetta. The country round is very quiet just now; and Quetta is so far healthy. The prospects of the crops, both round Quetta and in Kandahar, are all that could be wished.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Saturday last, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, sitting in chambers, Mr. Robinson, of the firm of Messrs. Dignam and Robinson, on behalf of the Hon'ble Lala Bun Behary Kapur, one of the joint managers of the Burdwan Raj, under the Court of Wards, applied for and obtained permission to file a plaint against the proprietor and editor of the *Statesman and Friend of India*, in which his client sues for Rs. 1,00,000 as damages for alleged libels in that paper.

THE telegrams from Mandalay report the rains having set in steadily. Other Burman news is that the expedition to the Ruby Mines was to have started on the 1st instant. A permanent post is to be created there, and a Civil Officer will remain to administer the district. By the 15th instant such reinforcements will have reached Tummu on the Manipur border as will enable Major Hailes to advance on Kendat with 200 men, leaving about a similar strength at Tummu and on the line of communication. By that time Colonel Toker's column on the Lower Chindwin should have worked its way well up the river, and a combined movement will be practicable upon Kendat.

UNCERTAINTY still hangs over the fate of the Civil Officer of Toungdwingyi, who was reported to have been killed by dacoits. The story is found to rest on the authority of his Burmese followers, who fled when Mr. Thurston and his thirty policemen were attacked by a small gang of dacoits without waiting to see the result, and to give their own conduct a better look, spread the report that the party was annihilated. On the other hand, a Rangoon correspondent, telegraphing on the 1st, states that nothing has been since heard of Mr. Thurston, officially or otherwise.

IN the last report on the administration of the Raj of Pudukottai, a little native State between Trichinopoli, Madura, and Tanjore, Mr. Sewell tearfully remarks that, despite his efforts to impress on the Raja the importance of the future health and well-being of the Prince, that scion of royalty (who is in his eleventh year) is already exhibiting marked signs of obesity. "This is very sad," remarks an up-country paper, "unless Mr. Sewell can prevail upon the youthful prodigy to adopt some system of imperial banting, we shall have Mr. Barnum leaving off negotiations for the possession of Theebaw and making colossal bids for the pudgy Prince of Pudukottai."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, upon receipt of reports from Deputy Commissioners in the different districts, has decided to make over to District Boards and Municipal Committees certain Nazul properties, ferries, staging bungalows, and rest-houses and cattle pounds, which would produce a net income of Rs. 1,66,736. As, however, the local Government cannot afford to surrender so large a sum from its annual revenues, it has been decided that compensation shall be paid annually to the local Government for the loss of this income. After making certain allowances, the total amount recoverable from the local bodies is Rs. 1,55,710, or about Rs. 11,000 less than the average net income made over to them. It is to be distinctly understood that no claim to abatement of the compensation payable by local bodies to the Provincial revenues will be entertained by the Government, except under very special circumstances. Further, it is specially provided that the local bodies are not to have the power to establish new ferries, dak bungalows, or pounds, without the sanction of the Government, or to have power to remove cattle pounds made over to them for management from the police station to which they are attached.

LOUD complaints are made in the Calcutta papers of the wholesale rejection of the candidates at the entrance examination in connection with the Calcutta University. One paper complains that although founded on the model of the London University, the Calcutta examination is greatly more rigorous, and has come to mean the rejection of nearly three-fourths of the students who present themselves thereat. The average "ploughing" of candidates has increased from 45 per cent. to 67 last year, and within a fraction of 70 per cent. on the present occasion. One question was as follows:—

Rewrite the following sentences, substituting (*a*) words or expressions of Teutonic origin, and in (*b*) words or expressions of classical origin for the words in italics, the sense being preserved: (*a*), the Jews are so *disseminated* through all the *commercial* nations of the *universe* that they are become the *instruments* by which the *most distant countries mutually converse*." (We omit (*b*) for want of space.)

Such an exercise for a schoolboy is declared to be simply preposterous. The *Hindoo Patriot*, in discussing the matter, declares that the head examiners "have failed to grasp the purport of the cardinal principles laid down for their guidance in regard to the English language and mathematics," adding "that the moderators have failed in their duty"; and the *Statesman* endorses its conclusion.

A CORRESPONDENT at one of the hill stations makes the following contribution to the solution of a delicate social problem:—"A planter's life though free, happy, and independent, has its drawbacks, and has very little of skittles and beer in it. It suits men of a certain temperament, but to others differently constituted there is a loneliness and sameness about it that make it almost unbearable after a time. A young friend, living not ten miles away, wrote as much as this to me the other day, and I advised him him to seek a wife to brew his tea, mend his socks, and be a companion and a comfort to him. His answer was briefly: 'Not if I know it,' and he sent me to read the following remarks made by a Yankee widower out duck shooting.—'Thar,' said he, 'do you see that black duck? Aint he a wary old sarpint? He's been thar before, and been stung, see him flirt and gibe two gunshots off! Them decoys is purty and temptin', but he knows what's hid in the grass behind 'em. I tell you, mate, that old black duck's jest like me. I've been thar before and been stung, and them decoys is jest like the wimmin, purty and innocent lookin', but if you drop to 'em like a chicken whar be you? The first thing you know, you don't know nothin'; or you're shot, wing broke, then whar be you? Dive and skulk ever so hard, you're bound to have your neck wrung. I'm jest like that black duck; I slick up in my store clothes, and I flirt and gibe aroun', but I tell you, mate, I let the wimmin alone. I know what's behind 'em hid in the grass. Things is changed, mate, from what they was. If I feel hungry now I eats; if I don't I leave it alone. If I want to get up early, I git; if I want to sleep mornin's, I sleep. Thar's nobody to ask me what I think. Mate, I aint on the marry no more.' I don't think my young friend is likely to marry at present."

A LETTER received by the last mail says:—"There is a good deal of curiosity felt here just now as to what has become of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh. We heard some time ago that he had been stopped at Aden on his way out to Bombay, and again that he had been allowed to proceed. In the latter case you will probably know more as to the doings and whereabouts of this descendant of Runjit Singh than we on this side. The story goes here that if the Maharaja lands in India, he is to be interned in the Madras Presidency, probably at Ooty, and that he will certainly not be allowed to set foot within the Sikh district. There is, however, a shrewd suspicion amongst those who know him well, that it will not be long before the Maharaja is seen again in Pall Mall. It is suggested by astute Anglo-Indians that his voyage to the East has voluntarily been cut short at Aden, and that the only object of the same was to force the Government into further pecuniary concessions. There is no doubt that, wherever the Maharaja resides, he will be a considerable charge upon the revenues of India; but if he would only be reasonable, there is small disposition, certainly here at Home, to place him under the necessity of throwing himself upon his friends in the Punjab."

A LONDON correspondent, while warning us to be on our guard against accepting the exaggerated accounts of the feeling of the Orangemen, says:—"There can be no doubt that the spirit of Ulster is rising rapidly, and that there is daily increasing evidence that the creation of a National Irish Parliament in Dublin would be bitterly opposed, not only by the northern provinces, but by Orangemen and Loyalists in other parts of Ireland. The tone of the Ulster deputation of Liberal working-men, which has come over to England to arouse public feeling on behalf of themselves and their countrymen, and which, as its members are careful to state, is not composed of Orangemen, makes it clear that Lord Randolph Churchill was not far wrong when, in his letter published last Saturday, he said, concerning the establishment of a National Irish Parliament, 'Ulster will not be a consenting party. Ulster, at the proper moment, will resort to the supreme arbitrament of force. Ulster will fight.' The Ulster Liberal deputation seemed to indicate that the majority of the Loyalist population of Ireland would leave the country as soon as Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill became law, that only those would stay behind who were unable to break their ties with the country, and that these would certainly resort to force in order to resist the exactions of the Dublin Parliament."

WRITING on the 14th ult., the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper says:—"The Joint Committee for an inquiry into the working of the Acts relating to the Government of India was down for consideration last night; but owing to the resumption of the debate on the Government of Ireland Bill, it was not reached. You are familiar with the position of affairs in regard to this Committee. The Lords' moiety, which was nominated by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Kimberley, has been anxious and willing to get to work for some time past, but, through the influence of Lord Randolph Churchill, the front Opposition bench in the House of Commons passed a self-denying ordinance that they would not take any part in the deliberations of this Committee unless its numbers were greatly reduced. Many Conservatives, however, do not agree with the course which their leaders have taken, and innuendos are thrown out as to the *bona fides* of Lord Randolph Churchill in this matter. Some persons suggest, with more or less show of probability, that since the noble member for South Paddington has been at the India Office and has had an opportunity of becoming more practically acquainted with Indian affairs, he has not only become imbued with the bureaucratic spirit, but that he now sees the danger of the inquiry which he was among the first in this country to advocate. It is even said that he has succeeded in convincing Lord Salisbury that the Committee conducted as at present proposed would be inimical to the interests of the Government of our Indian Empire. Happily for the Conservatives the Government here have sufficient on their hands to render them unable for the present at least to proceed with the Committee, and there seem good grounds for believing that the proposed inquiry will never come off."

THE RUIN OF AURANGZEB AND THE GRAND ARMY.

(*By Telegraph.*)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

TO-DAY the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter delivered a lecture on the ruin of Aurangzeb and the Grand Army. There was a large audience, which listened attentively for more than an hour. His tone was very friendly towards the native races. The Commander-in-Chief introduced the lecturer with a few well-chosen words, and proposed a vote of thanks after, which was warmly accorded. The lecture will shortly appear in one of the English magazines. The following is a summary:—

When Dr. Johnson wanted a modern example of the vanity of human wishes, he took the career of the Royal Swede. But during the same period that witnessed the brief glories of Charles the Twelfth in Europe, a more appalling tragedy of wrecked ambition was being enacted in the East. In 1681, Auraugzeb set out with his Grand Army for the conquest of Southern India. By 1707, his Grand Army lay shattered, he himself was dying with a broken heart, and the final ruin of the Mughal Empire had begun. Mr. Hunter in his introduction described how the house of Timur had brought with it to India the adventurous hardihood of the steppes, and the unsapped vitality of the Tartar tent. He briefly touched off the strongly marked characters of the five first emperors, and described the members of the royal household in which Aurangzeb grew up. The beautiful queen-mother, in whose honour her bereaved husband built the Taj Mahal; her eldest daughter (the princess imperial), who after an ambitious and a magnificent life, commended that no mausoleum but only a little grass should cover her grave; the eldest son, high spirited, contemptuous of advice, and concocting for himself an easy and elegant faith from the alternate teaching of a Jesuit priest and a Brahman philosopher; the next brother, a more discreet prince, courageous but given to pleasure and a pervert to the Shia heresy; finally, the youngest son, who grew up a model Muhammadan knight, generous, polite, and a despiser of intrigue, but in time degenerating into a glutton and a drunkard,—were each made to stand out in vivid portraiture.

In the midst of this ambitious and voluptuous imperial family a very different character was silently being matured. Aurangzeb, the third brother, born in 1618, devoted himself to religion and study. He wanted to turn hermit. His eldest brother scornfully nicknamed him The Saint. In the previous century his great grandfather, Akbar, had consolidated the Mughal Empire on a basis of political conciliation to the Hindu races, and of religious compromise with the Hindu faiths. The brilliant and solid services rendered, under this policy, by the Hindus to the Mughal dynasty were enumerated; the provinces conquered and governed by Hindu generals of the Empire; the revenue system organised and worked by Hindu financiers; the Contingents supplied by the Hindu military races. But Akbar had not been content with a political confederation of Indian interests; he aimed also at a coalition of creeds. The new religion which he promulgated was described at some length; and its partial abandonment by his successors. The result was three generations of contemptuous half belief and unbridled license. The tide of immorality brought with it the lees of superstition. Magic and witchcraft flourished side by side with cynical infidelity. It was into such a world of corruption and unbelief that the austere young Aurangzeb looked out with sad and stern eyes. A prince of this temper was a rebuke to the palace and might prove a danger to the throne. Accordingly, Aurangzeb, at the age of seventeen, was sent as viceroy to Southern India, where the Hindu Marathas and two independent Muhammadan kingdoms professing the Shia heresy, might afford ample scope for his piety and valour.

After eight years of viceregal splendour, Aurangzeb, at the age of 25, resolved to quit the world for a life of seclusion and prayer. His father, the Emperor Shah Jahan, put a stop to this project, recalled him to Court, and stripped him of his dignities. But he was soon afterwards appointed to another province, and employed for about eight years in the great military commands of Balkh and Kandahar. Eventually he returned as viceroy to Southern India. Meanwhile his eldest brother, impatient for his father's death, intrigued to deprive his brothers of their commands. A five years' war of succession followed, each of the brothers well knowing that the stake for which he played was an empire or a grave. In the end, Aurangzeb, at the age of forty, having got rid of his three brethren and their sons by various deaths, imprisoned his old father, and in 1658 ascended the throne.

Then was let loose on India that tremendously destructive force—a puritan Muhammadan monarch. The narrative of his long reign of half-a-century is the history of a reaction against the religious compromises of his predecessors, and against their policy of conciliation to the native races. He set before himself three tasks: to reform the morals of the Court, to bring down the Hindus to their proper place as infidels; and to crush the heretical Muhammadan kingdoms of Southern India. Mr. Hunter described, with life-like incidents, how the two first tasks were carried out. Aurangzeb was an austere compound of the emperor, the soldier, and the saint, and he enforced a conventual decorum from the luxurious grandees. Towards the Hindus he behaved with a gradually increasing severity. He levelled to the ground many of their temples; he imposed the hated *jeziya*, or infidel-tax, on the Hindu population; he outraged the chivalrous feelings of the Hindu princes. When the petitioners against the *jeziya* or poll-tax on infidels, blocked the streets, he commanded his elephants to advance, trampling the suppliant throng under foot. A bitter war of religion with the Rajputs (described at some length by Mr. Hunter) ended in a sullen submission. But the Hindu military races were thenceforth the destroyers, instead of the supporters, of the Empire.

Having thus brought low the infidels in the north, Aurangzeb, at the age of sixty-three, turned his strength against the Hindu Marathas and heretical Muhammadan kingdoms of Southern India. By this time a great isolation had begun to grow up around him. His sons were more or less rebellious and impatient of his long reign: his bigotry had closed the sources from which the Empire had been wont to recruit its best troops. Mr. Hunter then gave an account of the Mughal army; of its enormous militia of the provinces, and of its regular troops. The cavalry, infantry, artillery and elephant corps were, each in turn, very fully described. The details cited from the Persian historians and the French physician are full of interest, especially the standard plan of a great battle, and the defects arising from want of a proper staff of aides-de-camp in action, and of a chain of subordination between the divisional commanders on the line of march. The operations of the Grand Army of the South were then described, from the diary of a Bundela officer who had accompanied his Chief to the war. The strategy of the light-armed and agile Marathas was compared with the tactics of the heavy cavalry and inefficient infantry of the Empire. Aurangzeb was sixty-three years old when he set out from his Northern capital, never to return. His remaining twenty-seven years of life he spent on the march, or in camp. After some years of hard fighting he subdued the heretical Muhammadan kingdoms of the South. But his strength was broken in his long effort to curb the Marathas. The warlike Hindu peasantry of the Bombay districts, under their national leaders, first decoyed, then baffled, and finally slaughtered the Imperial troops. After a quarter of a century of battles and sieges, Aurangzeb was hemmed in within his starving camp, while the Marathas feasted around it, and scoffingly prayed to heaven for long life to the dying Emperor. The terrible story was told by Mr. Hunter from the Persian historians and the Bundela officer's journal, in all its slowly unfolding stages. It is impossible in a summary like this to give even an outline of that long-drawn out tragedy. At last Aurangzeb died at the age of nearly ninety, in the midst of the desolation he had caused, with an appalling past to look back on, and with the gloomiest fears for the future. Mr. Hunter did full justice to the piety and many great qualities of this most remarkable man. After quoting from his death-bed letters and his Will, the lecturer concluded as follows:—

"Never since that Assyrian summer night, when the Roman Emperor Julian lay dying of the javelin wound in his side, had an imperial policy of reaction ended in so complete a catastrophe. The Roman Empire was destined to centuries of further suffering, before it passed through death into new forms of life. The history of Auranzzeb's successors is a swifter record of ruin. The Hindu military races closed in upon the Mughal Empire; its Muhammadan viceroys carved out for themselves independent kingdoms from its dismembered provinces. A series of puppet monarchs were set up and pulled down, seven devastating hosts swept into India through the northern passes; a new race of invaders, who would take no denial, poured in from the sea. At length Lord Lake, on his entry into Delhi, was shown a feeble old captive of the Marathas, blinded, poverty-stricken, half imbecile, whom he compassionately saluted as the Mughal Emperor. A new rule succeeded in India; a rule under which the too rapid reforms of Akbar, and the too obstinate reaction of Aurangzeb, are alike impossible. Periods of progress have alternated with periods of pause. But the advance has been steady towards that consciousness of solidarity, that enlightenment of the masses, and that capacity for political rights, which mark the true growth of a nation. It was by the alienation of the native races that the Mughal Empire perished: it is by the incorporation of those races into a loyal and a united people, that the British rule will, please God, endure.

"'And ye, that read these Ruines Trajicall
Learne by their losse to love the low degree:
And, if that Fortune chaunce you up to call
To Honour's seat, forget not what you be:
For he, that of himselfe is most secure,
Shall find his state most fickle and unsure.'"

REVIEW.*

MR. MEHERJEEBHOY PALONJEE MADON has published in Guzerati a translation of the Vendidad, a sacred book of the Parsis, from the French of Baron C. D. Harlez, a professor in the University of Louvain. Vendidad is regarded as a most important portion of the Avesta, in which the religious books of the Parsis are written, and the book affords an insight into the manners and customs of Iran in prehistoric times. Zoroaster and his disciples flourished in days when the people were still in the primitive stage of existence, and abstract principles of morality being quite beyond their comprehension, the various forms of virtue and vice have been personified in the sacred writings by angels on the one hand and evil spirits on the other. The very word "Vendidad" means "the law for the extermination of Devs." The book is not a production of Zoroaster himself, but is the work of a number of his followers, and is based on the lines of the teachings of the great Law-giver. It contains several things which may raise a smile in those who are not predisposed to accept with reverence anything that is surrounded with the halo of hoary antiquity. It has nevertheless been admitted that the social and moral laws prescribed in the Vendidad and other religious books of the Parsis must have done great good in ancient days, and contributed in no small degree to the progress and prosperity of those who believed in the tenets of the Zoroastrian faith. Purity and truthfulness are among the cardinal virtues, and the tiller of the soil and the rearer of cattle are promised everlasting happiness. "Purity," we are told, "is justice; purity is religion. He is pure, who ennobles his heart by good thoughts, good words, and good deeds." Highly figurative language is employed to commend the pursuits of agriculture. "When corn is thrashed, the Devs begin to jump with anguish; and when it is cut away from the field, they gnash their teeth; when corn is ground they fly away in terror, and when it is kneaded into flour, they are well nigh on the verge of death. Devs attack men's abodes to prevent the growth of corn, but its abundance puts them to flight, even like him whose mouth is struck with red hot iron." Mr. Meherjeebhoy has illustrated the text with copious notes, which will, no doubt, render the work particularly acceptable to his community. The work has been published under the patronage of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, a staunch Zoroastrian, who is always ready to assist anything that is calculated to promote the cause of his religion.

* The Vendidad: Translated by Meherjeebhoy Palonjee Madon.

THE MAHABLESHWAR LAWN-TENNIS COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir's letter in your columns of yesterday, I must say my sympathies are entirely with the writer, and I think he has just cause for complaint. It seems to me to be hard and unreasonable that native gentlemen of gentle birth and culture should in this country be debarred from membership of Clubs and Gymkhanas. During his recent visit to England Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir was received everywhere, and mixed in a society into which two-thirds of the exclusive Europeans in Bombay could not obtain the *entree*. But the point I wish especially to call attention to, is the bad form of Europeans soliciting subscriptions from native gentlemen for their Gymkhanas, which they so jealously keep exclusively for themselves. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir especially has reason to feel sore, for the existence of the present Gymkhana in Bombay is due to the generous donation of Rs. 6,000 by his worthy and lamented relative, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney. Any one who was present at the memorable meeting at the Cooperage some years ago, will remember that this gift was coupled with the stipulation that the Gymkhana pavilion should be named after the donor. The Bombay Gymkhana accepted the money with this condition, which has never been fulfilled. The wish of the worthy Knight has never been gratified. I trust that in future my fellow-countrymen will subscribe amongst themselves alone for their own peculiar pleasures, and not take donations from native gentlemen, unless they are prepared to accord them a welcome, should they wish to share their amusements.—I enclose my card, and am, &c.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

LOYALTY AND POLITICS AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not unfrequent that a good cause often suffers at the hands of some who through an excess of enthusiasm or patriotism carry matters too far. I entirely agree with the protest published in your issue of the 31st ultimo. The proceedings of the meeting from their very beginning were characterised by irregularity. In the first place the meeting was called a public one without any feature of a public meeting to distinguish it from a packed private assembly without any free discussion. The meeting was never advertised, or the meeting day was not at all declared to the people of Surat in such a way that the whole city—certainly the intelligent portion of it—could be said to have been invited.

The expenses of the meeting were paid from a fund collected for quite a different purpose—the Ripon Festival. Several speakers were discouraged, directly or indirectly, by those whose [duty it was to excite patriotism and loyalty among all—the lowest as well as the highest—by encouraging people to express their thoughts in a clear and concise manner. But what did we find in the meeting? Even a graduate, although quite in order, was pronounced out of order, and asked to resume his seat in a very curious manner.

The meeting, even if we grant that it was properly convened, positively did things which can never be said to have been intended to have been done in the meeting. They said it was a meeting to show the loyalty of the natives towards the Queen-Empress, and to congratulate Her Majesty and offer prayers to God on the birthday, but somehow or other the resolutions of the National Congress were adopted. Thus the meeting assumed a political form. Meetings for rejoicing, in my humble opinion, should cool the minds heated by politics. It was proposed that another meeting should be called, to adopt the said resolution, but the resolutions were heard and adopted. But by whom? By the whole meeting of course, but after the most influential and intelligent and loyal gentlemen who had attended to rejoice had left through disgust at the turn affairs were taking.

The hall was allowed on a distinct understanding that the nature of the meeting must strictly be non-political. Yet this agreement was not adhered to. I have simply stated the facts as they are, and I leave it to you and to your intelligent readers to draw inferences from these statements. If they are convinced that the proceedings were regular, I shall have nothing more to say.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, June 3. MANU.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 31st ultimo, is a letter from Surat over the signature of "X," headed "A Protest from Surat," against which I feel it my duty to write, as it contains a number of misstatements and some serious misrepresentations of facts. In the first place he is wholly wrong in stating that the leading Government servants, pleaders, doctors and merchants stayed away from the meeting. These classes, headed by the President of the Surat Municipality, were fairly represented, and we are prepared to name them if required. The objects of the meeting were to popularise the British Government, and therefore there need be no antagonism on the part of Government servants. Difference of opinions there may be, and a few gentlemen voted against the proposals. This was quite fair. A proposal was put before the meeting that the consideration of the resolutions of the National Congress be postponed to another meeting, but the proposer and his seconder found them in a minority. The misfortune of poor Surat is that some of her public-spirited men lose their temper when they are thus defeated. This is to be regretted. There was no "sheep-like voting" at all as alleged by "X." Representatives of the middle and intelligent portion of the community formed the majority, and they voted freely as they thought proper. A graduate of the Bombay University who was present at the Bombay National Congress put each resolution before the meeting in the vernacular, the secretary of the local political Association and the head master of the Surat Mission High School, who was also present at the Congress from Surat, explained at length in vernacular the meaning and scope of each resolution. The chairman then invited remarks and votes as usual. It is quite erroneous to assert that the chairman acted high-handedly, or that he "would not listen to any protest, and insisted upon going through the programme in spite of every opposition." On the contrary, he acted very fairly towards the minority, and strictly carried out the sense of the meeting. Rao Bahdoors Jugjeewandas and Ochavram politely asked the chairman's permission to leave the meeting on account of urgent business. A few others, not more than six, who did not wish to take any part in discussing the subjects before the meeting, followed them. There is nothing strange in this. Finding that there was a strong majority against them they left the meeting. A portion of the minority who remained behind did not vote, but there was no confusion nor murmurs, as your correspondent says. The resolutions were fairly passed by the majority. It was also incorrect to say that this majority consisted of school-boys. This can also be proved, but I fear I have trespassed enough on your valuable space, or I would have laid bare the other minor mistatements and misrepresentations of your correspondent.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, June 3. TRUTH.

THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For a long time past I have noticed an advertisement to the effect that some one hailing from Calcutta, is willing to pay a liberal price for the feathers of "Ospreys" or "Paddy Birds." (By Osprey I suppose he means Egret, for which Paddy Bird is a synonym). Now that the breeding season of these beautiful and harmless birds has arrived, I write to suggest that the advertiser "with an eye to business" should desist from the collection of the feathers of these birds for the next three or four months.—Yours, &c., BULBUL.

"SPLIT IN THE SALVATION ARMY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of to-day's issue respecting a split in the Salvation Army. A great part of the paragraph referred to is untrue. Will you, therefore, do me the favour of inserting the following corrections in your next issue?

(1) It is entirely false that the whole of the Southern division have resigned and publicly announced that they have taken this step because of the unchristianlike manner of the dismissals of Messrs. Corbridge and Day.

(2) Not one of the sixty-eight officers in charge of the corps which formed the Southern division have left, but Mr. Day and three of his staff only.

(3) Mr. Day was not ordered upon "foreign service," nor even asked to go abroad.

(4) Mr. Day was not *dismissed*, but withdrew from the army owing to his embarking in a private business of his own, and doing rescue work separate from the Army.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 3. J. P. TAYLOR, Colonel.

THE CANADIAN FISHERY DISPUTES.

THE following messages from Philadelphia and Ottawa throw light upon the fishery disputes between Canada and the United States, which, as a Reuter's telegram says to-day, are creating great excitement in America:—

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10.

The Secretary of State has instructed Mr. Phelan the American Consul-General at Halifax, to visit St John, and to look after American interests in the case of the captured fishing schooner, David J. Adams. Mr. Phelan arrived at St. John to-day.

One weak point in the case of the David J. Adams is that she had no trading licence, being only licensed as a fishing vessel. The British Minister at Washington, Sir L. Sackville West, in the course of an interview has stated that he does not apprehend that the fisheries question will give cause for any serious difference between the two countries, though the seizure of the David J. Adams certainly increases the unpleasantness felt on both sides. He added:—

"Everything might have been avoided had Congress taken the advice of the Administration, and appointed a Commission to enquire into the whole dispute. But it has chosen not to do so, being led by Senator Frye, who really does not seem to care what he says.

"Everything appears to depend upon the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818 by Great Britain. The seizure of the David J. Adams will bring up the question, and possibly decide the interpretation. It will come before a mixed Court, partly British, partly American. I do not believe that there will be any retaliatory action by either country."

LATER.

The fisheries question appeared in both Houses of Congress to-day. Senator Frye introduced a Bill in the Senate providing "That when any foreign country excludes American vessels from any commercial privileges in the ports of such foreign country, the President shall issue a proclamation limiting the commercial privileges of vessels of the same character of such foreign country in American ports to the privileges accorded to such American vessels." A similar Bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Dingley (Maine). Both Bills were referred to the Foreign Affairs Committees.

Mr. Rice (Massachusetts) introduced a resolution in the House denouncing the Canadian seizure of the fishing schooner David J. Adams, declaring the seizure to be a violation of the reciprocal commercial rights of the citizens of the United States and of Great Britain growing from the principles of international comity recognized by the legislation of both countries, and demanding prompt and efficient measures of reparation for this unlawful act and of protection against a repetition of it. This resolution was also referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Additional resolutions on the seizure, introduced into the House by members of both parties, were next referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Senator Frye, in introducing his Bill in the Senate, said that the present law on the subject was obscure. Therefore he had introduced the Bill, because a law authorizing the President to issue a proclamation should be clear and unmistakable in its terms.

The Senate afterwards without debate adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that the President be requested to communicated to the Senate, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, any information in the possession of the Government concerning the seizure of the United States fishing vessel David J. Adams while engaged in lawful commerce in one of the ports of the Dominion of Canada; and what measures, if any, have been taken to protect the fishing vessels of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada.

"Resolved, that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire whether the United States fishing vessel David J. Adams has been seized while engaged in lawful commerce in a port of the Dominion of Canada; and what measures, if any, are necessary to protect the persons and property of American citizens while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada; and to report by Bill or otherwise."

The Dominion officials, finding that they had made a mistake in sending the David J. Adams to St. John, ordered her back to Digby Port, Nova Scotia, where she was seized. She accordingly returned thither, accompanied by the steamer Lansdowne, and has been placed in the custody of the Collector of Customs, as the law requires.

OTTAWA, MAY 10.

The master of the American fishing schooner David J. Adams, which was recently seized by the Canadian authorities for buying bait in the harbour of Digby, Nova Scotia, will be proceeded against in the Nova Scotian Courts for violation of the Canadian Customs and Fisheries Acts and for infraction of the Convention of 1818.

ATTEMPTED OUTBREAK IN A HYDERABAD JAIL.

THE *Deccan Times*, in giving an account of an attempted outbreak in the Central Jail, Hyderabad, says:—

Between the hours of eight and nine, on Monday night last, a servant of Mr. Gordon, the Jail Superintendent, brought his master news of a disturbance at the Jail. Mr. Gordon, who lives hard by the Jail, at once set out on horseback to the spot, and on nearing the Jail heard the alarm bugle sounded. On dismounting, he fortunately repaired to the side, instead of the main, entrance, and to his great astonishment, discovered about 150 to 160 prisoners hard at work smashing up the door of the room leading to his office. Mr. Gordon, with the aid of but five peons, who were on duty, managed with great presence of mind to keep the prisoners back, by first spearing them through one of the broken panels of the door; but finding that this had not the slighest effect, Mr. Gordon very wisely scared the prisoners by discharging his gun, not at them, but at the roof. Hearing a gun shot, they made their way upstairs to the Office of the Superintendent, and began breaking all the windows in order to effect an escape. Mr. Gordon, whose situation at the time, with but a handful of policemen, was most critical, bravely stood his ground, and fired again at the windows. Seeing that their escape from that portion of the building was fruitless, the convicts then entered the tool room, by breaking through a well-barred door, and arming themselves with crow bars and other implements, set to work in smashing and otherwise damaging all the doors of the cells. By this time, the 5th Regiment of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Troops, under the commond of Captain Alix, arrived, and their presence tended to quall the disturbance The prisoners then repaired to their cells, laying down the tools they were armed with. Shortly afterwards, the Regular Troops, upwards of a thousand strong arrived, but the Superintendent finding that they were not required in such large numbers, dispensed with some of their services. If it had not been for the timely arrival, and the great pluck exhibited by Mr. Gordon, and those five peons who stood by and aided him so bravely, all the prisoners would have been at large in a few minutes. With but some slight injuries, hardly worth mentioning, the convicts escaped unhurt. The major portion of those 150 men who attempted the outbreak were Sikhs, some of whom were life convicts. There were in all about 631 prisoners in Jail on that night, but only 150 are reported to have taken a part in the disturbance. Mr. Gordon was at the Jail the whole night, arranging the different positions to be taken by the guards and sentries, and it was not till four o'clock that he was able to quiet the convicts. Moulvi Mahomed Sadik, the Judicial Secretary to Government, and Akbar Jung, the Kotwal, visited the Jail the next morning, and inspected the damages committed by

THE POSITIVISTS AND HOME RULE.

PROFESSOR BEESLY—among the faithless professors faithful only he—has just issued a manifesto strongly supporting Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. The pamphlet has the following amusing text on its cover. "And Pharaoh said, I will let you go; only ye shall not go very far away" (Exodus viii. 28).

THE ENGLISH YOKE ON IRELAND.

I do not (says Professor Beesly) desire the complete separation of Ireland from England, but I do not fear it. What a blinded fanatic that man must be—I do not care whether he is a costermonger or an ex-Cabinet Minister—who can find in our nominal government of Ireland any set off against her real government of England. At the present moment it is her yoke which galls us not ours which galls her. Just let us reckon up how it works. What do the bulk of Irishmen most want? They want to keep a firm grip of their homesteads, and to pay only such rent as in their own judgment they can afford. Well, they are practically doing just that. There are 32,000,000 of us to less than 5,000,000 of them. But we cannot collect those rents and we can evict the tenants. We have tried it, and we have had to give it up as a bad job. It was practically given up when Mr. Morley said that he would not send the redcoats to support the crowbar brigade except when he thought proper. Some people complained that this very arbitrary talk. But what says the discontented Mr. Chamberlain who cannot bring himself to surrender the proud supremacy of the Imperial Parliament? He would make a law to suspend all evictions, and advance the amount of the non-recoverable rents to the landlords out of the public treasury—that is to say, out of Englishmen's pockets—till a settlement can be arrived at. Poor John Bull must grin and bear it, content with such satisfaction as he can get out of the reflection that he still continues to "govern Ireland." Odds whips and scorpions! if that is the Birmingham alternative to the Land Purchase Bill, I had rather forego the honour. I like not such grinning honour.

THE IRISH YOKE ON ENGLAND.

But if the English yoke on Ireland has come in these days of Carnarvon and Morley to be easy, and its burden practically light, the Irish yoke on England is a reality of the sternest kind. We have a string of reforms waiting to be carried and a huge Liberal majority of ninety-six (excluding all Irish members) prepared to carry them. But the Irish (whom we have the proud satisfaction of governing) prohibit us from touching them. A London Municipality? Veto. Secular Eduction for Board Schools? Veto. County Boards, Land Law Reform, Railway Reform, Water Supply Reform, Enfranchisement of Leasehold Wind up of City Companies? Veto. Veto. Veto. In the meantime 536 members for Great Britain are kept slaving at Irish questions, great and small, in which the mass of British electors neither have nor feel the slightest interest. This may be very glorious. It may enable her Majesty the Queen and Empress to hold her head some inches higher among the Sovereigns of Europe. It may inflate an upper-class Englishman with a sense of Imperial grandeur. But it is time the ordinary elector, the workingman and the small tradesman asked himself how he is a gainer by it.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND A BIG EMPIRE.

Pride in the ever extending area of British territory, and the vast population subject to our rule, is a feeling confined to the well-to-do. It is a survival of military manners, and of the old belief that the material prosperity as well as the glory of any nation depended on its ability to bully its neighbours. The working class, inheriting not military but industrial manners and ideas, does not share this sentiment. It has no thirst tor war, conquest, or dominion. All its aspirations are peaceful, and therefore inconsistent with any political union which is not perfectly voluntary. "Imperial Democracy" has no existence except in the schemes and dreams of half-trained statesmen and half-crazy publicists. The workman is quite right in his suspicion that the bigness of our Empire is an obstacle to the improvement of his condition. He has only to look at the debates of the House of Commons from the beginning of the session to the end. He will find that when the members are not occupied with Ireland they are busy with Egypt or Afghanistan or South Africa; anything rather than the condition of English workmen. On wars in those distant lands millions of money are squandered with hardly a show of opposition. But in a hard winter like that we have just passed through, when half our workmen are unemployed, Parliament has not a word to say or a penny to spare for them. Workmen and non-workmen will have to be brought face to face in comparatively small governmental areas if the former are to have anything like a fair chance of getting their interests attended to. Home Rule for Ireland is the first and most obviously practical step in this direction.

THE TENDENCY TO SEPARATION IN EUROPE.

Mr. Chamberlain says he is against the bill because the tendency of modern Europe is to unification rather than separation. It is a thousand pities that so able a man should be so imperfectly informed. Even during the present century the tendency has not been upon the whole towards unification. Russia has swallowed Finland and Poland, but she cannot digest them. Finland has her separate national institutions, and makes steady progress towards complete Home Rule. The Polish national spirit is inextinguishable, and must sooner or later prevail. Norway was conquered by the Swedish King in 1814; but, though the two countries remain under one Sovereign, the smaller is completely independent of the larger. The Austrian Emperor, after conquering Hungary and destroying her independence in 1840, was obliged to restore it completely in 1867; and his motley dominions are now only held together by the concession of various degrees of Home Rule. Germany has been driven to unify—for military purposes only—by fear of France and Russia; Italy by fear of France and Austria. But that the unification will continue in either case when the danger shall have passed away, I do not the least believe. Holland and Belgium were unified in 1815; but the latter regained its independence in 1830. The country we call Spain is still known to its own inhabitants as "the iSpains;" and provincial feeling remains so strong that when the monarchy disappears it will very likely be succeeded by a Federal Republic.

THE SEPARATION BUGBEAR.

Perhaps the argument most persistently brandished in the face of English sympathisers with the Irish demand for Home Rule is that it will lead, and is meant to lead, to separation. There was a time, and it is not so far distant, when in the race for bigness, any weak country did run a risk of being snapped up, merely to add to the acreage and population of a powerful neighbour. I believe that many people are so unobservant as to imagine that this danger is as great as ever. Certainly, I have often heard the remark that if we dropped Ireland she would be annexed by France or America. One is almost ashamed to undertake a serious refutation of so ludicrous a delusion. Ninety years ago the French government of that day did plan a conquest of Ireland; and many Irishmen at that time would have welcomed it. But even then Bonaparte poohpoohed the scheme, pointing out to the Directory that Ireland was much more embarrasing to England as she was than if she were a French province. At the present time it may be safely said, that there is not a single Irishmen or a single Frenchman who would listen to such a proposal with patience. That many, perhaps most Irishmen, would gaidly join the United States, I quite believe. But nothing is more certain than that if Mr. Parnell went down on his knees for it, and Mr. Gladstone joined in his entreaties, the United States would not accept Ireland at any price. It has been a wise rule of their policy from the first, to annex no trans-marine territory, and Ireland is certainly the last country for which they would break it. Need I stop to examine the fearful probability that four millions and three-quarters of Irishmen would attempt an invasion of the thirty-two millions who inhabit this island? There are people, I know, who measure the distance from Kingstown to Holyhead, or worse still from the coast of Antrim to the Mull of Cantire, and shake their heads. But there are some things one cannot argue about with gravity.

MR. PARNELL IN OFFICE.

It is not the well-to-do people who have anything to fear. They will manage in the long run to hold their own in Ireland, as they have done everywhere else from the beginning of history; and, for the matter of that, considerably more than their own. At present they are heavily weighted by our impotent championship. When the curtain rises, and self-governing Ireland is discovered entering on her new career, it will be found that parties have sorted themselves with amazing promptitude and after a quite unexpected fashion. The sight of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy, with Down and Antrim at their back, rallying the party of order, restoring confidence, re-enlisting the old constabulary, suppressing moonlighters, passing an Alien Act for the benefit of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, and haggling with Messrs. Rothschild about the price of issue of a 4 per cent. loan, will make people over here rub their eyes. The landlords who, unwisely relying on Opera-house unanimity, and the political acumen of Professor Tyndall and the Poet Laureate allowed the sand to run out of Mr. Gladstone's hour-glass, will cling to the uncrowned king, and console themselves with the reflection that he is the owner of acres in Wicklow, and has granite quarries to develope. History has yet to furnish an example of any community failing to organize adequate protection for life and property, when foreign complications are not present.

WHAT IRELAND WOULD LOSE BY SEPARATION.

When once we have realized that union with Ireland is not so valuable to us as to be worth any considerable sacrifice, from that moment it becomes possible to establish it on a solid and permanent basis. There are only two possible guarantees which can be worth anything; either a readiness on our part to reconquer Ireland, or a readiness to cast her off; and of these, the latter has the advantage in respect of justice, cheapness, ease, rapidity and, in my opinion, efficacy. As long as our demands were reasonable and fair in themselves, enlightened self-interest would ensure their acceptance. Just consider what disruption would they mean for Ireland. Where could she raise a loan except in England? Where could she send her produce except to England? Where could an Irish jointstock company be floated except in London? Irishmen in our army or navy or Civil service, Irish clergymen, doctors and lawyers residing in England would they like to be called on to adopt between English and Irish nationality? How would Irishmen get on abroad without the protection of English ambassadors and consuls? Would they, the poorest nation in Europe, like to go to the expense of setting up a separate army, navy, and diplomatic service? If Ireland undervalues these advantages now, it is because she has to set against them the denial of Home Rule. Concede Home Rule, and they become clear boons, not to be lightly thrown away or trifled with.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE GRAND OLD MAN.

I cannot conclude these remarks without testifying my admiration for the sagacity and pluck which Mr. Gladstone has displayed in this crowning achievement of his career. I may call it so, though the immediate issue is still uncertain. For nothing can now undo the work of the last month, even should its author not live to witness its final success. Home Rule is irrevocably inscribed on the programme of the Liberal party, and we know that what is once set down there is bound to come sooner or later. It is idle to raise the cry of despotism and dictation. Mr. Gladstone reigns indeed; but it is in the hearts of the people. They are learning that if they want their business done, they must find a man they can trust, and depute him to do it. Parliaments—yes, and Cabinets—are honeycombed with personal intrigues and ignoble jealousies. What a sorry spectacle it has been! But the self-seekers have received a rude lesson. They never imagined that Mr. Gladstone, who had always shown genuine veneration for rank, and a deplorable backwardness to make full use of his unparalleled influence, would, at last, put forth his strength. When Whig peers pouted, a stonemason was called in—a memorable warning to Whig peers. To help him in shaping the bill, Mr. Gladstone wisely summoned to his side, not the proprietors of rival schemes, but the man who of all others had done most to prepare the public mind and to educate it out of its prejudices. The courage and staunchness of Mr. Morley will never be forgotten. He has already won for himself a large measure of the trust and attachment that have been the strength of the veteran leader.

PROFESSOR BEESLY'S BENEDICTION.

I remember when the liberation of Italy and the abolition of slavery in the United States seemed distant and even improbable. That I should have been privileged to see two such glorious triumphs of justice and humanity in my time was more than my share of good fortune. And now I have lived to see the dawn of another glad day, rich in its promise of a future, happier for Ireland, nobler for England. Nay, it is no mere promise for the future. We are to-day better men and happier men, those of us who are putting our hands to this sacred work, because the uneasy load of national wrong-doing is already lifted from our consciences. Not ours any more the guilt if we are doing our best each of us according to his means and opportunities, to wipe it away. Nothing can give place of mind in political auction but a firm resolve never to recognize as politically right what is morally wrong. Those who know that peace, must, from their hearts, wish it to all their countrymen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S, N. Co.'s s.s. Arcot, 1,150 tons, Captain W. Parsonage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (May 8th), with a general cargo, one second class and 142 deck passengers and 27 distressed seamen.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Mecca. 936 tons, Captain J. A, Magenis, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Mozambique (May 2nd), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain, Officers and crew of the s.s, Abyssinia, Inatives and 135 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rydal Hall.	1336	D. Campbell....	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Belgravia ...	3274	Boothby	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Scawfell.....	1439	J. Stanhope	Captain.
,, Kerbella ..	1453	A. E. Stealeing.,	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Athabasca..	1645	J. George	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Cy. of Salop.	1384	L. Rice	Captain.
,, Westergate.	1179	J. K. James	McCulloch & Co.
,, Cathay	2983	J. P. Hassal	P. & O. Co.
,, Tentonia....	1559	G. Wilson	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Fannie.....	1131	H. H. Neilson ..	Captain.
,, Uppingham.	1430	E. Newcomb....	McCulloch & Co.
,, Mascotte ...	2113	G Haig	Beyts and Craig.
,, Amphitrite..	2486	B. Gelcich	A. H. Llod's S. N. & Co.
,, Harrogate..	1381	J. Fowler	McCulloch & Co.
,, Zambesi....	1534	F. Cole	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
3	Mecca (s)	Magenis	Mozambique, May 2
4	Arcot (s)	Parsonage ...	Calcutta, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
4	Clan Maclean (s)..	Schofield.....	Liverpool.
	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Coast and Karachee

The steamer Mecca, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.—Steamers Japan and Inventor. Ship Alcester.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
31	Bhundara (s)	Calcutta.
June.		
1	Dundrennan.....	Colombo.
2	Almora (s).....	Calcutta.
	Tibre (s)	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
31	Duke of Devonshire (s).	Calcutta.
	Compta (s).....	Singapore.
June.		
1	Dundrennan.....	
	Malda (s)	Bombay.
	Clan Matheson (s)	Calcutta.
	Ganges (s).....	London.
2	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—15 cases sewing machines, N M Patell.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia s—6 casks hams, Green and Read.

Clan Macdonald s—37 bales printing paper and 9 cases writing paper, Byramjee Shapurjee; 4 cases whisky, Bomanji M Punthaky.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—25 cases matches, Abdool K Hoossinally; 6 cases provision and 1 case hams, J J D'Souza; 30 cases matches, D K Daby and Co; 39 packages glassware, Nanjibhoy Canji; 369 kegs zinc paint and 25 drums spirit of turpentine, D Soolemanjee.

Rohilla s—15 cases aniline dye, Rahimtoola Noordin; 5 cases provision and 5 packages medicine and confectionery, Phillips and Co; 140 boxes candles Shurufally Moola Goolam Hoosein; 5 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co; 1 hogshead brandy, R Pursotum; 4 cases champagne, J Fleming and Co; 15 cases champagne, C Bonuevialle.

Rosetta s—18 bales printing paper Miasahib.

Ieviot s—6 cases Port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Cathay s—10 cases color and 10 cases French polish, Muzurally Surafally and Co; 6 barrels bacon, 4 cases cheese, 300 cases beer and 25 cases stout, Treacher and Co; 237 cases oilman-stores, Cowsjee Dadabhoy; 33 packages provision, Phillips and Co.

Malwa s—36 cases Aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee.

Altmore s—25 drums and 10 cases varnish, T Furzoolabhoy; 12 packages glassware, Goolam H Cullian.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—14 case wines, F Bozzoni.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 68 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C, Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, M. Govindram; 68 bales cotton, Sir Chas. Forbes and Co 65 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 12 bales wool, Abdool R. A. Kader; 46 bales wool, Kika Khoosal; 2,400 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Essex s—10 bales hides, H. Jomall; 29 cwts indigo, Abdool R. A. Kader; 2,049 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Cathay s—100 bales cotton, Toussaint and Boutillier; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Kerbella s—250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3928 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 6,192 lbs tea, Raphael and Co; 644 cwts masoor, A. Blascheck and Co; 12 bales skins, Hajee C. H. Gunny.

FOR HULL.

Mascotte s—1,800 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.; 3,999 cwts. wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdonald s—2,000 cwts. linseed, Olcese and Co.; 3,200 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,002 cwts. rapeseed, Finlay, Muir and Co,

Claymore s—1,999 cwts. poppyseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 772 cwts. rapeseed, D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,599 cwts. rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Harrogate s—4,000 cwts. wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumeria s—1,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydal Hall s—50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Nillick, Nixon and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Athabasca s—2,496 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LISBON,

Kerbella s—4,000 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Amphitrite s—101 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s—495 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 61 bales cotton A. Blascheck and Co.

Duke of Buckingham s—330 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton J. C. Bushby and Co.

Tentonia s—180 cwts. myrabollams, Alois Schwezer; 385 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 330 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Tentonia s—300 bales cotton F. Sauquet and Co.

Duke of Buckingham s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Celtic Chief s—3,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

Crown of Denmark s—4,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Simoom s—10,000 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Wood, Lt, Bo 28th N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Beville, Col, Bo 21st N I, from leave.
Nixon, Lt, Bl Cavy, on privilege leave.
Heathcote, C B, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, from leave, from Deolalee.

JUNE 4.

Mackenzie, Capt, Bo 14th B I, on leave, from Poona.
Hawkins, Col, Bl, R A, on retirement, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.

Mackenzie, Capt, Bo 14th B I, on leave, to Quetta.
Strutt, Col, 3rd Bo L I, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 5th June 1886.

Lieut. W. Jefferies, A Company is granted 6 months' leave of absence to proceed to England on private affairs from this date.

By order,
GEO. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

		Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.		0 2 9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.		0 2 3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.		0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.		0 1 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.		0 4 0
Do. (round), per lb.		0 1 3
Meat for soup, per lb.		0 1 0
Shins, large, each		0 4 0
Do. small, each		0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each		0 3 0
Do. salt, each		0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each		0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, each		0 3 0
Liver, each		0 3 6
Heart, each		0 1 0
Kidneys, each		0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each		0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.		0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.		0 1 6
Oxtail, each		0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb.		0 3 0
Fore Ribs, each		0 2 9
Beef salt, English, per lb.		0 6 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT. Rs. a. p.	2ND SORT. Rs. a. p.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 1 6
Breast, large, each	0 2 9	0 2 0
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 6
Head, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL).—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 0 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 11 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 9 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE).—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 15 0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0 11 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 9 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 0 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 5 0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0 6 0
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Salt, country, per lb.	0 4 6
Do. do. English, per lb	0 12 0
POULTRY.—	
Geese, each	3 8 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	4 8 0
Do. Hens, each	2 8 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
Do. middling, each	0 10 0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 10 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 8 0
Chickens, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Eggs, each	0 0 4
Guinea Fowls, each	1 8 0
Partridges, each	0 4 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 10 0
Do. young, per pair	0 8 0
Rabbits, each	1 4 0
Doves, per pair	0 6 0
Quails, per dozen	0 11 0
MILK AND BUTTER.—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	0 12 0
Butter, English, per tin	0 12 0
Cheese Do. per tin	0 12 0
BREAD.—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0 0 8
Bajri Do. per lb.	0 0 7
FIREWOOD.—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	16 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 6
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 8 0
Do. do. do. per maund	0 2 6
Kurmell, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 2 6
Khaire, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 4 6

OIL.—	Rs. a. p.
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 6 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0
GHEE.—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 3
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 5 0
SUGAR.—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 3
GRAIN.—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 0 0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	2 8 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 10 0
Goreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 12 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2 12 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 6 0
Do. Bhownuggar, per phurra	2 8 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. common, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0
Do. (old), per phurra	1 12 0
Oats, per phurra	5 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 4 0
Linseed, per phurra	6 0 0
Maize, per phurra	2 0 0
Moong, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 2 0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	3 8 0
Peas, per phurra	3 2 0
Toor, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2 10 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Kong, per phurra	2 0 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	2 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9
Do. do. small, per maund.	1 12 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	0 12 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 4
Do. do. small, per maund.	0 10 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 3
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 7
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 2
Cabbages, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Carrots, per seer	0 1 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 9
Beet, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 6
French Beans, per seer	0 1 9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 8 0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 3
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 9 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 5 0
Beans, double, per seer	0 1 6
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	2 12 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 4 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 1 6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
FRUITS—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 3 0
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 8 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 1 6
Orange, large, per dozen	1 4 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 8 0
Melons, water, large, each	0 8 0
Do. do. small, each	0 4 0
Do. musk, large, each	0 3 0
Do. do. small, each	0 2 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 1 6
Limes, sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	0 12 0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	4 0 0
Do. Payree, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. Common, per dozen	0 12 0
Figs, Bombay, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. Poona, per dozen	0 3 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 1 0
Chekoos, per dozen	0 10 0
Peaches, per dozen	0 12 0
Custard Apples, per seer	0 12 0
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, medium, per pair	0 12 0
Bouie, large, per dozen	13 0 0
Ghoall, large, each	8 0 0
Prawns, small, per dozen	0 2 0
Jiptee, large, each	0 1 0
Do. do.	0 7 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 6
Crabs, each	0 0 4
Lobsters, each	0 1 0
DRY FISH—	
Surmaye, large, each	0 12 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Palah, large, each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 1 6
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Do. small, each	0 0 5
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 0 9
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 4
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 4
Donugry fish, each	0 1 0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 9
Lime, per seer	0 1 9
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 0
Do. small, per seer	0 1 0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 7
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 2 0
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

	As.	Pies.
Plain White Loaves, about 15 oz.	1	6 each
Do. Half do. ,, 7½ ,,	0	9 ,,
White Twist and Rolls ,, 13 ,,	0	8 ,,
Plain Brown Loaves, ,, 15 ,,	1	3 ,,
Servants' Brown do. ,, 14 ,,	1	0 ,,

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight.

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

Flour, per Seer,	1st sort	Rs. 0 1 3
Rolong ,,	,,	,, 0 1 3
Flour ,,	2nd sort	,, 0 1 0
Rolong ,,	,,	,, 0 1 0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Larative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris and New-York.

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WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

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"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

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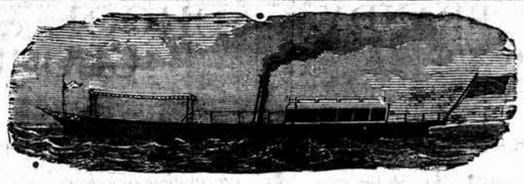

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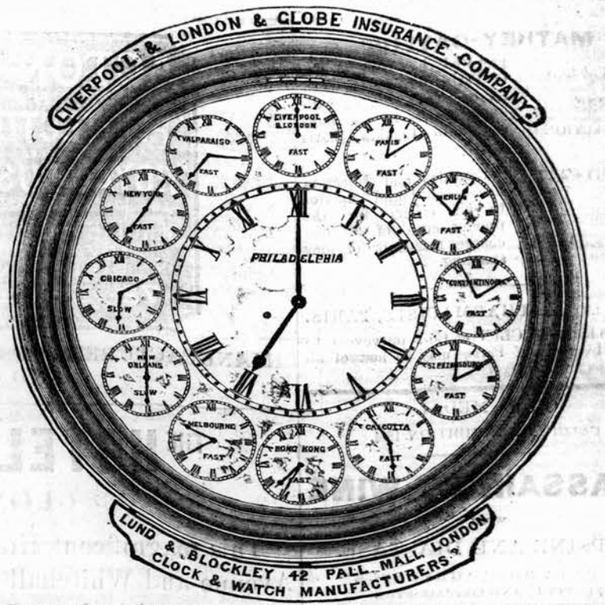

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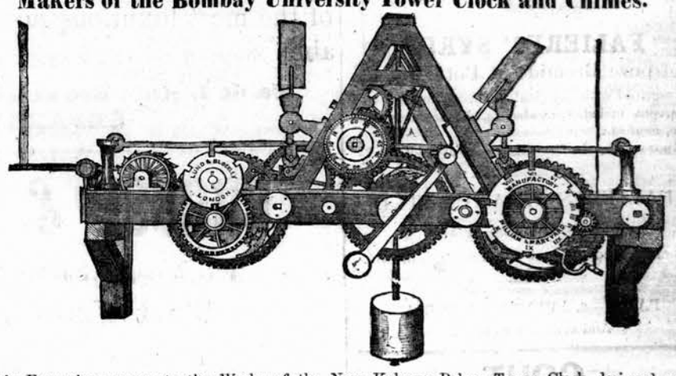

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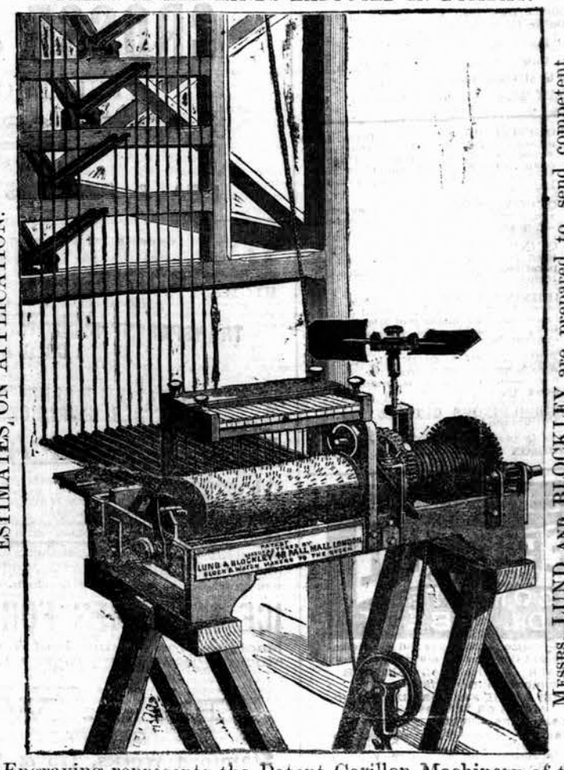

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.